THE
Bombay Gazette

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No. 54,769.—NEW SERIES]

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1909.

[PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE "INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam oats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along e Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 39 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th July	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	...	..
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...
7th Angt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th ,,	ARABIA	7903	...	—
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11060
28th ,,	OCEANA	6610	...	..
4th Septr.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
11th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	...	..
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	...	..
2nd Octr.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, ymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting eamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CAR-AC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the y previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE fore 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention Passengers is called to the Importance of having eir Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place tween 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical spection by the Health Officer of the Port, and one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer less so examined and conveyed thence in the mpany's Tenders. Special attention is directed these regulations, which are imperative under the nice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the il Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly nally on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the raits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued favourable terms.

or Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RINDLAY GROOM & CO.

ASSAGES O EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
ASSAGES IA JAPAN D AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
ERTHS	Carefully selected.
ANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
ASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
RGUEAS NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Cilianak	1st Sept. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	——	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	M. Dabcevich	16th ,, 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are sued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes om Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from enoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German loyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to nother steamer of the Company which takes about hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' ason (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the rect Line will call on their Homeward voyages first Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6,350	E. Tarabochia	24th July 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to URBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
KAISER	2,800	von Holdt	12th July
* GOVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	22nd July
SOMALI	2,600	Greiwe	2nd August

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE OAST PORTS and DURBAN.

President will call at Seychelles.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 30th June, 1909.

FRAMJI NOWROJI & Co.

Indian Condiments,
Gold Medals & Diplomas.

Address:
Forbes Street,
BOMBAY.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding ras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parakh Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
GOALPARA	2,140	Mon. 12th July	noon.
KOLA	1,205	Thur 15th July	9 a. m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 16th July	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, on Monday 12th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 15th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit. Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about 17th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th July, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. 1909
NERA	5,538	Martin	30th Sept. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	X	28th Oct. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	25th Nov. ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	20th Jan. 1910

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	16th July 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	X	13th Aug. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Aug. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	,, 900 *	,, 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th Aug. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ——— to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT;
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

THE NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL.

Tuition by EXPERTS.

For Prospectuses, etc.,

Apply to MANAGER,
NATIONAL
TYPEWRITING
SCHOOL,
Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong.	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM
CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,
25-27-29 Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

		Rs.	a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits...	Per lb.	1	8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1	12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1	0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1	0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1	0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1	12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2	0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	,, ,,	2	8
French Plums	per jar	1	4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

GET READY FOR THE "MONSOON,"

Now is the time to order.

MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF APRONS.
MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF COVERS.
CARRIAGE WATERPROOF APRONS.
HARNESS WATERPROOF COVERS.
HORSE WATERPROOF LOIN COVERS.
Covers for Bags, Trunks, Suit Cases, &c., &c., &c.
WE ARE THE SPECIALISTS.
APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
AMERICAN CLOTH,
and last, but not least,
GENUINE WILLESDEN CANVAS
PROMPT ESTIMATES GIVEN.

MCALPIN & HUGGETT,
FORT,

AGENTS FOR
THE WILLESDEN PAPER & CANVAS WORKS, LD., LONDON.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and - -
Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between HARIDAS NARRONDAS, of Bombay (who until recently traded in the name of HARIDAS NARRONDAS and Co., and HARIDAS GORDHANDAS and Co.), and our clients BAI GUNGABAI, widow of the late Mr. Gordhandas Soonderdas, and Mr. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas Soonderdas, under the name and style of Haridas Chaturbhuj and Co., has this day been determined by our clients and that a Suit is about to be filed in the High Court of Bombay to give effect to such determination and that all persons, firms and companies are hereby WARNED against having any dealing or transaction with the said Haridas Narrondas in the name or on behalf or on account of the said firm of Haridas Chaturbhuj and Co.—Dated this 7th day of July 1909.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Bai Gungabai and Mr. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas Soonderdas.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from income tax, will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 9th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1909.

NOTICE.

OFFERS for the PURCHASE of SEVEN TONS of GUNMETAL in PIGS will be received by the Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, upto 12 noon on the 31st July, 1909, in a sealed cover superscribed "Gunmetal Purchase."

2. Purchasers will have to make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the Factory.

3. Any further information required can be obtained on application to the Superintendent, and not to any officer by name.

E. L. TOMKINS, Major, R. A.,
Offg. Superintendent.
Gun Carriage Factory,
Jubbulpore, 5th July, 1909.

No. 1389-B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in CIVIL CAPACITIES, may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar (Samana via Kohat from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.

(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.

(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.

(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.

(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.

(6) Class of men required, e. g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,
~~Deputy Secretary~~ to the Government of India.
Simla, the 23rd June, 1909.

28th

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 319 of 1908.
M. J. P. DE ANDRADE……………………Plaintiff.
vs.
THE MOHANLAL KANDAS GINNING and MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd……Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date, the first day of February, 1909, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of July, 1909, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRST.—All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and the defendants in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Oomarawati Zillah, Oomarawati, in the Registration Sub-District of Oomarawati, admeasuring 3,440 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Assessed under Survey No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage and a well jointly belonging to the said premises and the premises hereinafter 2ndly described, on or towards the South by the property of Burjorji Hormusji Choksey, on or towards the East by the property of Angal Vakil, and on or towards the West by the said premises hereinafter secondly described and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Company.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Oomarawati, in Zillah Oomarawati, in the Registration Sub-district of Oomarawati, containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty-five gunthas, and assessed under Survey No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Burjorji Hormusji Choksey, on or towards the East by the said premises hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the West by the property of Narayansing Tehsildar and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Company.

THIRDLY.—The buildings and factory standing on the said premises.

FOURTHLY.—1 Boiler (Mussgraves) 17 feet by 6 feet with Donkey pump.

1. High Pressure Engine (Tenjis) 13 in. cylinder and piston stroke 2 1-2 feet with feed pump, 20 gins (Platts Brothers), 4 bearings each.

6. Gins (Platts brothers), 5 bearings each.

Shafting 2 1-2 thick with 2 feet pulleys for the 20 gins and 2 1-2 feet pulleys for the 6 gins, Chimney.

Lathe 10 feet by 14 inch with fly wheel.

1. Oil Mill.

1 Boiler, 20 feet by 6 feet.

1 Boiler and Chimney at Hinganghat.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 690 of 1908.

1. RUTTENSEY PUNJA and (2) WAGHJI BECHAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, respectively residing at Wadgadi, without the Fort of Bombay, and at Ghat Cooper, in the District of Thana, two of the Trustees appointed under the Will of BHANJI DAMJI deceased……………………Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. MADHOWJI DEWCHAND of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the only son, heir and legal representative of DEWCHAND KHATAO deceased, now temporarily residing at Rangoon and (2) BAI SHAMCOOVER, widow of the said BHANJI DAMJI, (3) PRANJIWANDASS SEVAKLAL, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, respectively residing at Jugjiwan Kika Street, and Khetwadi outside the Fort, two of the other Trustees of the said BHANJI DAMJI……………………Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of SALE of immoveable property, dated the 18th day of June, 1909, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the first Defendant Madhowji Dewchand as the heir and legal representative of his deceased father Dewchand Khatao in the following property:—

All that piece of parcel of land formerly taken as containing 532 square yards, and 5-9 of another square yard but now stated on actual measurement to contain 442 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 101, Collector's New No. 6039, Old Survey No. 1093, and New Survey No. 1859, Municipality under Ward C. No. 138 and Streets Nos. 88, 90, 93 and 1 and C. Ward No. 138 and Street No. 19 and 21 all which premises situate in Shaik Memon Street, or Mircha Gully and are bounded on the North partly by the property of Dossabhoy H. Cama, partly by the Mircha Gully passage and partly by the property formerly of Borah Abdoolalli Currimbhoy and now of Mulla Abdool Hoosein, on the South by the property formerly of Rahimbhoy Abdoolalli and now of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy and are in the occupation of the tenants of Madhowji Dewchand and Dewchand Waghji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 2nd day of August 1909, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges—Dated this 5th day of July 1909.

J. B. KANGA,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the old Rogers' shop, next to the Hair Cutting Saloon, 2nd floor, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design such as dining-table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, and dinner waggon, English ice chest, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined plush, marble topped tables and teapoys, corner and sidecabinets, single and double iron bedsteads, single and double almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, iron safe, sweettoned mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co., Jost's fan, carpets, majolica jardinieres and flowerpots, bronze-figures, graphophone, year winding clock, table and standing lamps, fancy curtains, bead chicks, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plated-ware, etc., the property of H. H. McCarthy, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant., at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawingroom sofas and easy chairs, single and double almiras, chest of drawers, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, sideboard, iron safes, etc.

By order of Messrs R. D. Sethna, Fazulbhai Merally Chinai and Mathoradas Goculdas, the Receivers in suit No. 437 of 1909 (Vasanji Tricumji and Co. vs. Esmalbhai Sewji and others.)

Defaced gold and silver coins such as sovereigns, gold coins, silver coins, etc.

1 Boat shaped rubber-tyred open phaeton.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Abba Aboo, consisting of gold finger rings, silver anklets, embroidered jacket and turban, wearing apparel, iron safe, cupboards chairs, cots, mattresses, benches, swing, copper and brass pots, etc. dhotees, nainsook, longcloth, mulmul, shirtings, blankets, white duck cloth, chintz saree, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred Shigram.

1 nearly new 8-10 H. P. single cylinder Darracq Motor car, 1903 model, with hood, lamps, stepney wheel etc. (The car is in perfect working order, and is nearly new; it has never been used even for a year. It is fitted specially for India with an extra large radiator and water tank.)

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 9TH JULY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOW STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at the cross lane between Delisle and Haines Road, opposite Byculla Station.

By order of and under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sarfudin alias Saifudin Shaik Miyabhoy and Zainoodin Shaik Meeyabhoy, the administrators of the property and credits of the late Shaik Miyabhoy Goolam Hussein, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of July 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), persuant to the power of sale resorved to the mortgagee under an Identure of mortgage and further charge, dated 1st day of November, 1906, and 24th day of June 1907 respectively, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground with the messuages or tenements and chawls or range of buildings, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being between DeLisle Road and Haines Road, without the Fort, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,185 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 264,265, New No. 13,790, Old Survey No. 2-383, and New Survey No. 2-3457 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E. Ward No. 7,191 and street No. 7, 1 and 2 and bounded on or towards the East by the Chawl of Vithaldas Khetsey, on or towards the West by the Chawl of Mooltani Vithaldas Jetha, on or towards the North by a cross lane between DeLisle and Haines Road and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Estate of the late Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, attorneys for the mortgagee at their office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 9TH JULY, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 13 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—per Insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

NO MORE DIABETES—"RUBINE" promptly improves the general Health, reduces sugar by half in two weeks and cures the disease within a short time. Rs. 5. DASTOOR SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. the "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

AVAILABLE at once.—Excellent ACCOMMODATION for Bachelors and Married couples. Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Good, central position. Good Table. Terms on application to Box No. 1884, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BICYCLE FOR SALE.—A GENT'S "SWIFT" BICYCLE with patent automatic back brake, front view brake, electroplated rims Bell and Lamp, in good, order, Rs. 300. No offers. Apply Box No. 1-36. Care of The "Bombay Gazette."

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

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THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WANTED A TYPIST.—Applicant must be quick and energetic Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 1949, care of this Paper.

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S. R. PILLAI & Co.,
7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Do you want a SOUND SECOND-HAND CAR at a sound price? If you do, study this list.

	Rs.
WOLSELEY.—8-10 H. P., four seated, in excellent condition, complete with hood, lamps, &c. … … …	1,800
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DE DION.—8 H. P., 3 seated run-about, complete with hood, lamps, &c. …	1,500
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WOLSELEY.—12-14 H. P., 5 seated. Just the car for town or country use. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. …	2,700
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HORBICK.—10-12 H. P., 4 cylinder, 5 seats. Very smooth running. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. …	3,250
DE DION.—9 H. P. four seated, complete with hood, lamps, &c. … …	2,500
DE DION.—9-10 H. P.. four seated, just repainted and with new hood, in beautiful condition … … …	3,250
SIDDELEY.—10-12 H. P., almost new, 3 seated, complete with hood, lamps, &c. Accessories alone worth Rs. 1,000 … … … …	4,000
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated in good condition, complete with lamps, Stepney wheel, &c. … … …	2,800
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated. Just thoroughly overhauled. In perfect condition, Complete with hood, lamps, &c. … … … …	3,000
PANHARD.—15 H. P., 4 cylinders, magneto and battery ignition, 5 seats, will do 40 miles an hour. A great bargain. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. … … … …	3,500
ORLEANS.—16-20 H. P., 4 cylinders, just completely overhauled. Can be painted any colour to suit customer. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. …	3,500
RAPID.—10-12 H. P. This is a new car, complete with canopy, lamps, &c. …	4,000
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Having studied the list consult our Mr. WHITE about the CAR of your CHOICE.

If you want to buy or sell a Car, let us know, we will do it for you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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OFFER THE FOLLOWING:—

	Rs.
2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled. … …	3,500
DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories … …	4,500

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

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All sections from 4in. by 1¾in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA

of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

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Established over a Century.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address:—"HINGES BIRMINGHAM"
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BANKS.

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CAPITAL (Paid up) ……………………	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ……………………	Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ……………	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ……………	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ……………	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ……………	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ……………	£ 250,000

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LONDON BANKERS:
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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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City of Mexico.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL ……………………	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ……………………	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.
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Bombay;
Karachi;
Calcutta;
Madras;
Rangoon;
Colombo;
Penang;
Thaiping (Perak);
Ipoh (Perak);
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
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Kwala Lumpur
Bangkok.
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Sourabaya;
Manila.
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Foochow
Saigon.
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Tientsin.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ……………	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ……………	„ 15,500 000

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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By W. E. H. Re. 1.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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"CHALLENGE." GALVANIZED STEEL. WINDMILLS.

The most Economical and Efficient on the Market.

Prices and full particulars on Application.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
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TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—
SPENCER AND CO., LD.
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The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 30 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,
SCURVY
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.
MODERN FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT NASIK.

THE PROPETY is situated on the Trimbak Road, 1½ miles from the Town, in the healthiest and most desirable part of the Station. It comprises 3 acres of ground laid out and planted with over 130 Ornamental Trees, besides many specially selected Fruit Trees.

The Bungalow, built in 1906, is of re-inforced concrete construction, and includes 5 large Rooms, 4 Bathrooms, and wide Verandah. Fully furnished. Separate kitchen, etc., 8 servants' rooms, Stabling for 2 horses and carriages. Excellent well that has never failed.

Only sold because owner has left the neighbourhood. For price and particulars apply to

E. COMBER,
C/o Shaw Wallace and Co.,
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S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

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APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees may be obtained from

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HEMP.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Goculdas Cullianji's Press, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Tricumdas Purshotum and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. N. Fatehally and Co.—N. F. and Co. H. S.—100 bales hemp, Godhra No. 1.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a grey Arab horse and harness.

The property of a gentleman, gone home—

1 pair of handsome strong young grey Arab horses, 4 years old, both go in single and double harness.

1 set of plated mounted double harness, quite new.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay:

1 Hearse without poles.

1 Black English mare, magnificent hack, 5 year old, winner of Prizes at Calcutta show, owner gone home and adventure the same.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 9TH JULY, 1909.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	…	Rs 25 0	Rs. 20 0
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Quarterly	…	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	…	„ 2 8	„ 2 8

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines … …	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line… … …	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion … …	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion …	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion… …	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion …	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards …	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge …	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly … … …	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly … …	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly … …	„ 4	„ 5

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 7TH JULY, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 8TH JULY, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	84 3/4	1/8	
3 do. Rentes ...	97 3/4	unchgd	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 11/16	1/16	
3½ do. Govt Securities...	62 13/16	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/2		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/2		1/8
do. in New York ...	51 1/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·18	unchgd	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·43	unchgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 7/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 1/4	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1/8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 5/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	unchgd	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	7/8	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.)—77s. 9d. unchgd.

*Closing Tone of Silver :—Fall caused by sales from the East.

London, July 7.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 19,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 3,60,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 9,10,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 32,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 43 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 43 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·94.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. 14,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 10,00,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 3,30,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 27,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 43 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 43 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta, and Bombay, 15·97.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ......Rs.	60,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week ......Rs.	50,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ...	Quiet.
Futures ...	Quiet.
East Indian ...	Quiet.
Manchester ...	Steady.
Total Sales ...	6,000 bales }*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 "
Imports ...	7,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	6·12+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 unchgd.

*1,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·51 +04	6·45 +03	6·43 +03	6·41 +03	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
6·39 +03	6·39 +03	6·39 +03	6·39 +02	6·39 +02

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	5,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	4,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000 "
Do to Continent ...	3,000 "

Spot Cotton—12·65—10

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·10—19
Do. do. Dec. 12·16—20 } Declined owing to longs unloading and to favorable weather reports.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—12 1-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·12—19
Do. do. Dec. 12·14—20
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ...	d.	6 3/32
F. G. Broach ...	d.	5 29/32
Good Broach ...	d.	5 24/32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	5 18/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	5 12/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	5 8/32
Fine Oomras ...	d.	5 18/32
F. G. Oomras ...	d.	5 14/32
Good Oomras ...	d.	5 10/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	5 10/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	5 18/32
Fine Bengals ...	d.	5 3/32
F. G. Bengals...	d.	4 30/32
Good Bengals...	d.	4 28/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d.	5 11/32
Good Khandeish ...	d.	5 4/32
F. G. Khandeish ...	d.	5 3/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42 7-8—June-July—London—Done.

Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44 1-8—July—Sellers—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—44 1-2—July—Value—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 47 July-Aug.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 49 7-8—August-Sept.—Hamburg—Done.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 46 3-8—July-August—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 5-8—1-8

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 6s. 6d.—Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ...	£68 1-2
Yellow Metal ...	5 7-8d.

Arrivals :—

"Kt. Templar," "R. Rubattino" "Polynesien."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [8TH JULY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Bundles Sov ...	2,595		
Gold Coins	290	Bagdad ...	E. Hayim.
Rupees	1,605		
2 Bundles Rs ...	3,500	Bushire ...	M Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle Gold Coins.	27	Busreh......	HSM. Shoosbary.
Rupees	2,650		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 6th July, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	65	69,150
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	74	89,470

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. " 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. " 24th June.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. " 29th June.

Money :—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal has increased by Rs. 68 lakhs. No change has been made in its official rate of interest, which is 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Exchange Market is unchanged but steady at yesterday's quotations, 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. as well as Demand Bank Bills, and 1/4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. Far Eastern rates are easier in sympathy with the decline in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172

Government Paper :—

This market opened at 94-6 for the settlement on 2nd August, and was unchanged at that level throughout the day. Ready Paper was sold at a premium of 3-16 to 1-4 per cent. A trifling business has been transacted. The Calcutta quotations were advised in the forenoon as 94-8 cash-buyers, and 94-4 forward sellers in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...Rs. 94-9	} Steady.
1st Settlement ...	... " 94-6	

Bullion:—

The Silver Market in London underwent a fall of 1-8d. yesterday, the closing rates being 23 1-2 for ready as well as two months' forward. The decline was due to the sales from the east. Private advices reported a moderate business having been put through, and the selling orders having been chiefly from China. The New York rate was down 1/4 cent. at 51 1/8. The market locally opened at 60-0, exduty, for ready as well as July delivery, dropped to 59-11 owing to weak advices from London, but improved at the close to 59-13. The August settlement kept 3 to 4 annas higher. A large business has been done.

Bar Gold prices close steady as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	6	6
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	1	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	59	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is easier, and sellers, who were yesterday disinclined to operate at the advance, are now offering at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 under yesterday's rates. There has been a small enquiry for early delivery, Bengals and Khandesh. Rates close as under, the market being quiet.

Ready cotton continues very firm with a good demand, and full rates are being paid both by exporters and mills.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	273	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach ...	264½	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	245	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	239	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	235 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	235 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	225	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish...	218	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	225	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	217	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	226	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	237-8	Nov. "
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	201 1/2	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ...	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	7,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	16,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·45 +06	6·39 +06	6·37 +06	6·34 +07	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
6·33 +06	6·33 +06	6·34 +05	6·34 +05	6·34 +05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

The market continues firm, but there is not much business passing.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 8 0	B. T.
September ...	" 9 0 6	R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 7 4 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	" 7 13 6	"
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	" 7 12 0	"
Brown Delhi ...	" 7 14 0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ...	Rs. 10 6 0	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ...	Rs. 33 8 0	
July-August ...	Rs. 6 12 0	R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ...	Rs. 24 0 0

Tone.—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

July-Aug. ...	Rs. 6 2 0	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs. 6 6 6	R. T.
White Pessi 85 p. c. ...	" 6 9 0	"
Soft Red ...	" 42 8 0	

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay ...	1,455 C. D.
India ...	75 1-2 C. D
Indian Specie Bank ...	55 1-2 C.D.
Bank of Burmah... ...	108 X. D.

Mills :—

David ...	410
Kohinoor ...	722 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	3,215 August.
New Great Eastern ...	200
Sun Mills ...	205

Presses :—

Indian Cotton ...	127 1-2
New Berar ...	520
New Mofussil ...	710

Miscellaneous:—

Badham Pile & Co ...	138 C. D.
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	79
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	342 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Co. Preference	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,120
Marcks & Co. ...	125
Treacher and Co ...	535

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	585
Amritsar-Patti, ...	122
Tapti-Valley ...	432 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	1,714 bales.
Wheat ...	27,482 cwts.
Linseed ...	4,996 "
Rapeseed ...	1,083 "
Gingellyseed ...	403 "
Poppyseed... ...	1,566 "
Groundnuts ...	226 "
Castorseed ...	1,452 "
Rice ...	2,342 "
Myrabollams ...	717 "
Cottonseed... ...	2,982 "
Mowraseed... ...	4,688 "
Gram ...	783 "
Joowar ...	539 "
Maize ...	nil

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

GLOVER—July 5, at 41 Lansdowne Road, Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Glover, a son.

NELSON—July 4, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain C. Nelson, 3rd Brahmans, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 3-27m., 3-54a; Low water, 9-2m., 10-20a.

P. and O. steamer "Himalaya," with the English mails of 25th June, due to arrive at 5 a. m.

Harwood League Football : Commercial Gymkhana vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage.

Bombay Improvement Trust, special meeting.

Maxim : "Too many dollars in a man's pocket have been known to crowd the sense from under his hat."—Chicago News.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, 10th, 0h. 28-1m. p. m. New Moon, 17th, 4h. 14-6m,. p.m.; First Quarter 25th, 5h. 15 3m. p. m. : in Perigee, 8th, 1-5h. a.m. ; in Apogee, 23rd, 11-8h., a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, July 10.—Laying of foundation stone of Baudmann Theatre, Junction of Queen's and Mathew Roads, 5-30 p.m. Harwood League Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. A., Cooperage. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana, away. Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 4-33m., 4-46a. ; Low water, 10-6m., 11-24a.

Sunday, July 11.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Meeting of Mahomedans, Nawab's Mosque, Bhendy Bazar, 5-10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 5-46m., 5-44a. Low water, 11-24a.

Monday, July 12.—Harwood League Football : R. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Oval. Sun rises, 6h. 8m; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. ; High water, 7-6m., 6-48a; Low water, 0-27m., 0-51a.

Tuesday, July 13.—Harwood League Football : Rovers vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. ; High water, 8-21m., 7-52a. ; Low water, 1-24m., 2-11a.

Wednesday, July 14.—Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p. m., Badham Pile and Co., Rampart Row, 6 p.m. Bombay Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. Harwood League Football : Government Telegraph vs. The Hornets, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. ; High water, 9-25m., 8-56a. Low water, 2-17m., 3-19a.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Prof. P. A. Wacha will conduct the usual class of the Brotherhood on Sunday the 11th instant at 9 a. m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall. Girgaon, when he will expound Prof. Ritchie's studies in Social and Political Ethics.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria M. A. will expound Gatha Vahishtaishti (Yasna LIII, verse 3). At 5-45 Mr. K. E. Punegar B. A. will submit further the following subject : "Science and Religion."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About ten days ago a Hindu labourer, named Yessoo Arjoon, was employed in Mazagon to break up old ships. He was holding a chisel which was being hammered by another labourer. A splinter from the chisel entered Yessoo's abdomen and he was removed to the hospital, where he died on Wednesday night.

THE MILL STRIKE.—The four hundred operatives who had struck work in the mule ring department of the Dinshah Petit Mill, returned to work yestetday, and the Mill started working at the usual hour. But as there was however a want of ring mule material, the spinning and weaving departments could not work and the men in those departments were sent away and told to resume work this morning.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

Rush for Shares.

We are informed that the shares were covered more than five times, applications having coming for more than five crores.

Within the short space of two years, three large banks have been started in our Presidency, mainly by natives of this country. The success of the Merchants' Bank, Ltd., which opened and closed its list yesterday, was really unprecedented. The list was open to the public only for five hours and within this short time, applications were received by the Directors for more than five times the amount (one crore) invited for ! For a country like India this event must certainly be called one without any precedence. Instances are not rare in which some companies in England, America, or the continent of Europe have been able to get the advertised capital within the prescribed time. But in India this instance is the only one in which purely native concern has been fortunate in getting such an overwhelmingly large number of applications for its shares, and that too, within only five hours. It proves beyond doubt that the Indian public readily appreciates a bona-fide enterprise when started on a sound footing by men who command both their respect and confidence. The moving spirit of this new Bank is Mr. Jainarayan Hindoomal Dani, who is certainly to be complimented for his phenominal sucess.

The career of the rising banker has been a success and worth a study. Ever since Mrs. Dani was entrusted with the management of the big estates of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, India's greatest banker of the day, the income of the latter has been continuously on the increase.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 8.

The freight business has been very dull during the week. Shippers will take no risks until the safety of the railway is assured and until the July shipments are further advanced.

Good rain is reported throughout the Punjab, but the difficulty experienced in obtaining delivery of low priced wheat contracts, renders trade impossible.

At present great anxiety is caused by the serious erosion of its bank to-wards the railway line above Rohri by the river Indus. The position at the moment is most serious. It is generally felt that the danger should never have become the menace it is to-day and that precautions in time would have averted it.

DEPARTURES.

s.s. "Salazie," July 9.

The departure of the above-named steamer has been postponed till this morning at 9 a.m. Passengers are requested to be present at Carnac Bunder at 8 a.m , for medical inspection.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST A NASIK PLEADER.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. MR. V. S. KHARE, PLEADER OF NASIK.

For the Accused.—The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare with Mr. Desai.

For the Crown.—Mr. G. S. Rao, Acting Government Pleader.

Yesterday, on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, with whom was Mr. Desai, appeared before their Lordships in reference to the petition of the accused, a Pleader of Nasik, who was ordered by the District Magistrate of Nasik to furnish a surety for Rs. 3,000 for his good behaviour for a period of one year.

The Hon. Mr. Khare said that, in this case the accused was ordered to furnish surety under Sections 108 and 116 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Section 108 referred to the dissemination of seditious matter. The charge against the accused was that he had delivered several speeches towards the end of 1907 and the beginning of 1908, which, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, fell under Section 108. The evidence against the accused consisted of reports made by the Police. All that the prosecution had put in was the report of certain witnesses present at the meeting, who could not now remember the words actually used at the meeting by the accused. Those reports, Mr. Khare submitted, could be no evidence, as thy were not made immediately on the same day of the meeting. It seemed that the Police officers attended meetings, and took notes—not short-hand—but in long-hand ; and after some ten or twelve days, they made their reports, drawing considerably on their imagination while transcribing the notes. The learned Pleader's main contention was that the reports made by the Police were no evidence of what his client had actually stated; that some of the notes were wholly incomplete; and in some cases there were no notes of the reports. From the reports of the speeches before the Court it was impossible to discover definitely what the accused had said. The District Magistrate had relied on the reports, and had considered them to be accurate, as they were public documents prepared under the superintendence of superior Police officers. It was admitted that the reports were not prepared from verbatim notes of the speeches.

The Chief Justice, after reading some of the reports of the speeches, said that the dominant point of the speeches was that the English people were robbers, who had come to rob this country. In the speeches the speaker might have kept himself on his guard in many particulars, but the gist of those speeches appeared to be that the English people were robbers and it was their business to ruin this country.

Mr. Khare said he did not find those words used in the reports. Those words were used by the District Magistrate in his judgment.

Mr. Justice Chandvarkar read out the reports and referred pointedly to the portions where, he said, the words were used.

Mr. Khare next read one of the reports and said that the speaker might not be correct, and he might have made mistakes in regard to certain events. The speech only had reference to the daily religious duty of the people.

M. Justice Chandavarkar said that the whole gist of that speech was that the speaker wished to convey to his hearers that the English people were irreligious, and that they were robbing this country.

Mr. Khare contended that all they had about the utterances of the speaker were the reports made by the Police, who were unable to remember the exact words used by the speaker. A comparison of the notes with the reports showed that the writers of the reports had drawn much upon their imagination. All they had about the utterances were the reports, and the conclusion drawn by the District Magistrate was not a proper one. The District Magistrate had come to the conclusion that the utterances were seditious.

Mr. Khare contended that the reports put in were not evidence in the case.

Mr. Justice Heaton : What would be sufficient evidence then of what the speaker had said ?

Mr. Khare : The evidence of the man who comes forward and says he heard the speaker say so and so.

Mr. Justice Heaton : If a man comes forward and says that the speaker has said certain things contained in his report, would not that be evidence ?

Mr. Khare said that there were reports put in, but the witnesses who made the reports did not remember what were the actual words used. No notice was taken of those speeches for over eighteen months.

Mr. Justice Heaton : When were the proceedings instituted ?

Mr. Khare : In December 1908.

Mr. Khare, continuing, said that his client was warned of his speaches,and at that time he had given an undertaking to the Court before the proceedings began, and it had not been shown that he had broken that undertaking. The operation of the Section was preventive. Its object was to prevent the repetetion of the offence, and not to punish but to stop the accused and there was no justification for putting into operation the Section when an undertaking still existed, and had not been broken. The Magistrate had not said that the accused was likely to break the undertaking. Mr. Khare referred to certain Indian authorities in support of his argument, that the undertaking for good behaviour had not been broken, and that therefore the present proceedings were not justifiable.

Mr. Rao, in reply, said that the words of the Section were that whoever "disseminates seditious matter," etc. In 1908 the accused had delivered six speeches, and had been in the habit of delivering seditious speeches, and the District Magistrate was perfectly right in requiring the accused to give an undertaking against a repetition of the offences. The object of the law was to prevent a recurrence of the offences by requiring the accused to give an undertaking for good behaviour and for securing a preservation of the public peace. As to the apology the accused had made, Mr. Rao said it was made after the institution of these proceedings. So the District Magistrate was perfectly right in taking the steps he had taken against the accused. The reports showed, as the District Magistrate had pointed out in his judgment, that the object of the accused was to bring the Government into disrepute and to create ill-feeling against them. The writer called upon the people, if they wanted independence, to seize the present opportunity towards securing that object. He asked how many of the people were prepared to make sacrifices, or to go to jail, to secure that independence? Was not his object, asked Mr. Rao, to excite disaffection against the Government and to bring them into contempt?

The Chief Justice said the passage he had referred to (in Marathi) contained the poison.

Mr. Rao said all the passages were likely to bring Government into contempt and to create disaffection. The accused ought, therefore, to be bound over to be on his good behaviour for a year.

Mr. Khare complained that his friend had dissociated certain passages from their contest in support of his argument, but that was not a fair way of explaining the writer's object. He, therefore, urged that the existing undertaking ought to suffice.

Their Lordships reserved their decision till to-day.

The argument on the notice issued under the disciplinary jurisdictoin against the accused was adjourned until after the delivery of the judgment.

REFERENCE UNDER THE STAMP ACT.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a reference under Stamp Act made to them by the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, C. S. I., Commissioner of Central Division. The reference was made under Section 57 of the Stamp Act, the chief question involved in the reference being whether a deed of consent was a gift or a release. The facts of the case were that one Bagirathi Bai, wife of Kashinath Laxman, had, at the funeral ceremony of her father-in-law, conveyed a house at Sholapur, valued at Rs. 400, to a priest named Krishinaji Narayan, by a deed of gift. The brother of Bagirathibai's deceased husband had a reversionary right in the above property on her death and a document was passed between the brother and Bagirathi Bai in which the former gave his assent to the deed of gift executed by Bagirathi Bai in favour of the priest. The chief question involved then was whether the deed of consent in question was a gift or a release. The Commissioner held that the document could not be a gift as Balkrishna, the brother of the deceased husband of Bagirathi, had no existing interest in the property in question. The document appeared to him to be a release on the analogy of the case reported in I. L R. 24, Allahabad, and the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 340 of 25 February 1881. Their Lordships after examining the law on the subject held that the Commissioner was right in holding that relinquishment of a claim by the reversioner was a release and must be stamped accordingly.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A COMMISSION AGENT'S CLAIM.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, presiding at the High Court, has disposed of the suit of Jainarayen Fulchand vs. Anandibai, widow of Hotilal Buldevdas, and others.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Malvi Hiralal and Modi, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Jehangir Davar, with the Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the defendants. Plaintiff had acted as first defendant Hotilal's "Pakka Adattia" in Bombay, had paid his hundis, and carried on commercial transactions according to his instructions. His Lordship held that the defence set up by the second and the third defendants that they were separate and not joint with the first defendant, was not proved. In the transactions with the defendants' firm at Hathras the plaintiff was held entitled to a decree of Rs. 23,492 with interest and costs. The decree was passed.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES' ACT.

BOMBAY STUDENT CHARGED.

Mr. Guider, Special Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, charged one K. D. Bhosekar, aged 24, a Brahmin student at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, with having in his possession on the 15th June a quantity of phenol, an explosive substance as defined in Section 2 of Act VI of 1908.

Mr. Guider applied for a postponement of the case stating that the Magistrate could not try the case without the sanction of Government being received under the Indian Explosives Act of 1908. The accused was charged under Section 5 of the same Act and had been in the custody of the Police for the past fortnight.

The application was granted and the case was adjourned to the 22nd instant.

The circumstances under which the accused was arrested are alleged to be as follows:—A man named Athavle was arrested some time last month at the Kalyan Railway station, while proceeding apparently to Poona with a trunk in his possession. The Railway Police there searched the trunk on suspicion and found various kinds of acids in it. An inquiry took place with the result that the accused was arrested on the 22nd idem in Bombay and placed within twenty-four hours before the First Class Magistrate at Poona, who remanded him to Police custody for two weeks. As that time had expired, the present application was made to Mr. Aston, who as stated above, granted it.

The following were the substances alleged to have been found in the possession of the accused : 4 tins of plaster of Paris ; 8 bottles, containing 1lb each of pure carbonic acid ; 9 1-2 oz of solution of hydrocyanic acid (prussic acid); 1 oz common alum ; 6lbs. and 3 oz of crude manganese dioxide ; and four pieces of lead wire (cut out fuses.)

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Patterson charged Bafati, Gafoor and Gulam Husein, Mahomedans, with causing hurt to Asraf Peermahomed.

Mr. B. R. Boyce, Pleader appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Athavle, Pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that on the night of the 28th ultimo the accused told the complainant that his wife abused them. An altercation took place and they struck the complainant with sticks.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced each of the accused to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS

FORT.

Before Messrs. B. N. Gamadia (Chairman), and A. F. Fergusson.

A DETERRENT SENTENCE.

Their Worships disposed of 17 cases, including one in which Inspector Spiers charged Rama Lachman and Ghombi Bai with begging in Church Gate Street on Wednesday evening. The accused were convicted and sentenced to undergo four days' rigorous imprisonment each.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs Frank Harrison (Chairman), and E. R. Khote.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of 21 cases, many of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

DADAR.

Before Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji (Chairman), and B. N. Motiwalla.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including some against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A LADIES' MILITARY CAMP.

In this column, a few days ago there appeared a description of the new women's corps of Nursing Yeomanry recently formed at home. A correspondent sends the following description of their camp :—There were stirring doings on a sequestered piece of land in the tranquil suburb of Lee. Guns blazed, British soldiers fell wounded by the bullets of artful black men, and gallant soldieresses of the Nursing Yeomanry dashed to the rescue and carried the wounded warriors to safety. Away in a corner, on a rough scaffold, an alert man with a cinematographic machine ticked off lasting impressions of the battle. Anyone who argued from the theatrical display of the afternoon that the first military ladies' camp was a mere make-believe business, however, would have been vastly mistaken. When Mr. Frank E. Butcher invited them to undergo camp life on the lawns and scrub land of his business premises the score or so of troopers and officers who accepted the offer did so in grim seriousness. And they are observing honourably the rules and regulations that should govern the activities of an ordinary group of military settlers.

LIGHT SENTRY DUTY.

They sleep in tents, respond briskly to the call of the bugle, stand smartly at attention, salute their superiors, groom their horses, leap to the saddle at the word of command, and take their turns at sentry-go through the silent watches of the night. No talking is allowed in the tents after "Lights out." Even this rule, our correspondent was credibly informed, is being obeyed quite reasonably. One lady, by the way, was so perturbed by the thought of midnight sentry-go that she brought her dog to keep her company ; another sent to the canteen for a pennyworth of peppermints to counteract the effects of the heavy rain. Every member of the troop is a splendid horsewoman. Their doctor calls regularly in case of accidents or illness (an up-to-date ambulance waggon is a feature of the camp), but so far there has not been a cold among them. "I attribute that," said Dr. Bridges, "to the fact that they are sleeping in tents." "Reveille" sounds at seven o'clock in the morning. Sergeant-Major Osborn is the only male officer beside Captain Baker ; and the lady officers are Lieut. MacIver and Lieut. D'Arcy.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

44-08 Mulla and M Minocher Jal the firm vs Rama Yedoo Patel and another M B Chothia.
393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co, a firm, vs S B Fraser and Co, a partnership firm Thakordas and Co.
981-07 C P D Cunha Haroon Haji Vahedina and others vs Haji Adam Haji Osman Noorani and another Payne and Co.
322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros, a firm and another vs Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard.
199-07 Raghavaya B. and N, Pandurang Vishnu Abyan vs. Bhaichand Talackchand Zaveri Tyabji D and Co. Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.
331-07 Smitham B. and Co. Mulla and M D Noronha vs. Viscount de Wren and others Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

899-08 Crawford B and Co Norman Macbeth and and another vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Thakerdas and Co

Long Causes.

293-09 Matubhoy J and M Jamiatram Jivanram vs The Advocate-General of Bombay and others Bhaishanker K and G.

Testamentary Suit.

3-09 Hiralal and T Balkrishna Gapal Ranade vs Damoder V Vaidya Raghavaya B and N

Long Causes.

967-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Soonderji Naranji vs Dhunkorebai widow and others Edgelow G W and Co.
230-06 Kanga and P Goolabchand Bharani a firm vs Choonibai widow Shamrao M and M
406-09 Payne and Co Balchand Harakchand vs Shri Baldeo Mills, Ltd, and others Mulla and M
649-07 Bicknell M and R Maneckji Cawasji Petit vs Gannoo Takoor and another Jehangir and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Commercial Cause.

115-06 Tyabji D and Co, Chiranjilal Jeramdas and others vs J C Galstoun, Crawford B. and Co. Part heard.

Long Causes.

336-08. Jehangir M George Bleach vs. Emily Blanch Bleach.
800-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Karmalli Abdoola Tyabji D and Co.
345-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Chaturbhuj Runchordas vs Vasanji Modi and others in person S A Tyabji.
761-08 Madhowji K and CoJetha Govindji and an other vs Sidick HajiHoosein Kanga and P.
310-09—Crawford B and Co., Nesserwanji Merwanji Panday and others vs Maneckji Jeevanji Master and others Tyabji D and Co.

For Hearing Objections and Surcharges to the Account.

581-04 Madhowji K and Co Velbai, vs Cullianji Shivjibhoy Bhaisanker K and G

Long Causes.

343-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs. Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another, S A Tyabji.
367-06 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Babaji More, vs. Jankibai widow and others, Smetham B and Co.
28-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorudin and Co the firm Pestonji R K and Co.
125-07 Payne and Co Nanabhoy H Moos and another vs Hoosein Begum widow and others Mirza and M.
628-08 Dickshit D and S Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji Raghavaya B and N.
632-08 T A Ghandy Heerabai widow vs Peeraji Lakhamsey Ardeshir H D and Co.
708-07 Shamrao M and H Gangabai widow vs Rakhmabai widow and others Daphtary F and D Smetham B and Co Captain and V.
738-07 Ragavaya B and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Hormusji and another Khanderao L and M.
945-08 Little and Co. The Albert Press Company Limited and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.
344-08 Captain and V Walbai, widow, vs Heerbai, widow, and others Bhaisunker, K and G Thakerdas and Co.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

52-09 Nanu H and Co Suleman Mulla Dawood vs Ahmed Hoosein, the firm and another M B Chothia.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

482-07 Payne and Co Morarji Ganji and others vs Shah Lukhmichand Dhanji Shamrao M and H.
388-07 Little and Co Abdool Kader Noorbhoy vs Javerchand Parmanand and another Thakerdas and Co.
94-05 Khanderao L and M Miya Saheb Abdoolalli Miya Saheb Saraffalli and another vs Rahimatbai widow and others Munchersha and N Little and Co Captain and V.
217-08 Wadia G and Co Madan Gopal Chandratan a firm vs Piarilal Juganath and another Tyabji D and Co.
448-07 Wadia G and Co, Kissonlal Ramnarayen vs Kunialal Jainarayen and others, H M and R
330-68 H M and R, Messrs Ram Kisandas Shriballadeh vs Ramnarsyen Sadiram and others Tyabji D and Co.
722-08 Payne and Co, Framji Rustomji Wadia vs Abdoolalli Mahomedalli Kajiji and others Ardeshir H D and Co Shamrao M and H
748-07 Malvi H M and R, Pokarmal Musadilal a Firm vs Ganeshalal Ramgopal and others Hiralal and Co.
386-08 Malvi H M and R, Bhugvandas Beharilal a Firm vs Roshundal Balkishandas and others, Jamshedji B and D
516-08 Jehangir M and S, Ahmedalli Jafferji vs Safiabai widow and others, Payne and Co Jehangir M and S
966-08 Daphtary F and D, Fazulbhoy Bhojabhoy vs Hoosein Khan Mahomed and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
834-08 Payne and Co, Haji Jackeri Haji Ahmed vs Aga Sarookh Sha, Mirza M and M

LITTLE BABY HORRIBLY BURNED

By Boiling Grease—Skin All Came Off One Side of Face and Head—Tried an Ointment which Made It All Fester—Wee Sufferer Seemed Disfigured for Life.

CURED WITHOUT A MARK BY CUTICURA

"About a year and eight months ago my baby, aged ten months, was sitting on the mat beside the fender and we were preparing the breakfast when the frying-pan full of boiling grease was upset and it went all over one side of the baby's face and head. One of the family ran and wiped the scald with a towel and you may think what a mess she made, pulling the entire skin off. We took her to a chemist who told us to get a doctor, which we did. He tended her a week and gave me some stuff like lard to put on. But it all festered and I thought the baby was disfigured for life. A woman close beside me told me to try Cuticura Ointment. I used about three boxes and it was wonderful how it healed. In about five weeks it was better and there wasn't a mark to tell where the scald had been. People used to ask me if that was the baby that was scalded and they would hardly believe me when I told them she was and what cured her face. Her skin is just like velvet and I have never been without Cuticura since. Cuticura cured three other children of ringworm besides, so I have good cause to thank it for what it has done. Mrs. Hare, 1, Henry St., South Shields, Durham, England, March 22, 1908."

CUTICURA
World's Favourite Emollient.

A single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap and followed in the severer cases by a dose of Cuticura Pills, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy cure when all else fails.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq., Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.
Post free from London Depot, liberal sample of Cuticura and 32-page book on Diseases of the Skin.

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A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

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KEYLESS LEVER WATCH
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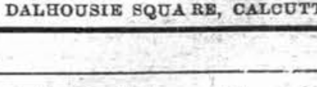
Mr. W. Williams, Eve Road, Leyton, says :—"For 3 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night terrible shooting pains kept me in agon[illegible] not sleep or use my arms. Two bottl[illegible] wonderful remedy, Little's Oriental Ba[illegible] completely. I can recommend it w[illegible] confidence." Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Vendors thro[illegible] sts and Patent Medicine

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.



Direct from the makers at lowest prices.
Superior Air-killing Double Breechloaders from £3-10-0 each; latest model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list post free. J. James and Reynolds, George St. Minories, London, E. C. England

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser 1,714 tons, Captain P. G. Holdt, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Durban with a general cargo and 13 cabin and 169 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Hedalgo, 2,760 tons Captain J. Boxhall, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Tannenfels 3,466 tons Captain L. Carstens, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Salazie Captain Magnen arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Sydney etc., via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 6th July, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.........Capt F G Bird...............R Navy
R I M S Dufferin... ...Comdr F. Dobson......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour......R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 8.

Ayuthia...694 Curtis ...Singapur...F F Campbell & Co
Benda ....3821 Millson .... W & A G & Co
Birkhall..........2731 Jones ....W & A Graham & Co
Gerd.........751 Andreason...S'pore F F Campbell & Co
Kaiser.........1714..............Holdt .... A Strandes
Nizam.........2041 Toms ...Calcutta ...T Morrison & Co
Ormley...................2730.........W & A Graham & Co
Orissa.......3525 Kedslie...Java...(P & O Dock) 9-7 M M & Co
Pandit.......3832 Cribbin ....1-7 T M'son & Co
Shah Jehan.......2566 Webb ....B & P S N Co
Saifi.......1445 ....Bo & H S N Co
Strathgarry...2840 Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Hidalgo...2761...Boxhall...Hull via...Karachi ......9-7 J Finlay & Co
B Sofala.......3436 Babb ....Java ....9-7 M M & Co
C & R Clan Urquhart 3797 Sommerfell...Dunkirk 15-7 J Finlay & Co
D&E City of Karachi...3563 .K'chi.... 13-7 K N & Co
G Naseri...912...LeMeinre...P Gulf...13-7 B & P S N Co
H Elba......Capt Cacace....Italian Man-of-War Repairing
K Shah Ameer...1922 ...Pigot ...Mauritius via Karachi 10-7 B & H S N Co
L Linga...951...Cutbush...Karachi.......16-7...M M & Co
M Salsette ...2391 ...Lewellin.......Aden 10-7 P & O Co
O Barbara..........2444....Vass......Antwerp.............10-7 W & A Graham & Co
P Wildenfels...3552 Denber...Hamburg via Karachi 13-7 W & A G & Co
Q Sabarmati...524 Mahomed Repairing...Bo S N Co Ld

H W P D

Mahanadi......547 Ahmed.........Marmagoa..........10-7 B S N Coy
Satrunji..........547 Esmail ...Repairing ...B S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Mavraise...3549 Jacob......N F.......K Nixon & Co
2 Circassia.......4315 Osborne ....L'pool ....14-7 W & A Graham & Co
3 D'Baldinno...2684 Maganzini..Genoa...15-7 F & R S N Co
5 Dunster 3016 Rutter Dunkirk &c 10-7 K Nixon & Co
8 Goalpara...1359...Davidson Busreh 12-7 M M & Co
9 Colaba...3899 Robertson...Antwerp 12-7 M M & Co
14 Damra.......762 Manley ....K'chi ...9-7 M M & Co
15 Nerbudda...1961 Cross ...Rangoon 10-7 M M & Co
16 Ben Vrackie.......2535 Hunter ....Hull ....10-7 W & A Graham & Co

M W D D

Caledonia.........3529 Powell...S'ghai 21-7 ...P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Kaiser s	Holdt	Durban, June 17
	Salazie	Magnen	Sydney, &c.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Moyori Maru s	Richards	Kobe &c
	Dwarka s	Moxon	Persian Gulf &c
	Tannenfels s	Carstens	Calcutta

The steamer Hidalgo Boxhall for Hull via Karachi obtained her portclearance on Thursday.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday :—

Steamer Berkhall for Liverpool &c.
" Ormley for Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt, with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant passed Suez at 9 a. m. on Thursday the 8th July.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel,	From
24	Border Knight	Calcutta
29	Clan Sinclair	Liverpool
July		
1	Barenfels	Antwerp
3	Morven	Bombay
4	Golconda	London
4	Cresby Hall	Coast
5	Taroba	Rangoon
5	Fumi Maru	Singapore
5	Lindula	Negapatam
6	Lawada	Bombay
6	Fultala	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—28 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 2,027 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 15 bales wool, J A Begbie and Co; 3 bales silk-waste J Narandas; 55 bales wool, N Khatow; 12 bales wool A H Mowji and Co; 182 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

City of Karachi s—200 bales rags, and 30 bales hemp P Bhimji.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—60 cwts wax J M Rahimtoola; 100 cwts horns E Mahomed; 10 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Himalaya s—5 bales carpets Latham and Co.

D Balduino s—350 cwts turmeric and 10 cwts dry-herbs, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 105 cwts gum R Damji and Co; 204 cwts gum G Sojpal.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, the Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ben Vrackie s—135 cwts myrabollams E Oomersy.

Hidalgo s—1,550 cwts, cottonseed A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunster s—4,000 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 88 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts nigerseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—1,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—4,000 cwts mowrase[illegible] cwts poppyseed, and 5,164 cwts rap[illegible] Sassoon and Co.

Barbara s—242 bales cottonfly, K V[illegible]m and Co;

FOR HAMBURG.

Weldenfels s—40 bales hemp D M Doongajee & Co; 100 bales hemp R Reeve and Co, 1,000 bales myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co; 20 bales cotton and 85 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Weldenfels s—59 bales hemp, D M Doongajee and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Balduino s—712 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

STAMFORD
VERTICAL STONE
FLOUR MILL.
The only Successful Machine of its Kind in Existence,
CAN BE WORKED BY
STEAM OR OIL ENGINE OR ELECTRIC MOTOR.

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SONS & CO., LD,
ENGINEERS,
Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

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DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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DUC De RIMONS :— Per Doz. Rs.
Carte d'or Cuvee Reserve 21
VICOMTE GERARD de VALENE :—
Carte d'or Cuvee Reservee 25
Carte Blanche Royal Sillery ... 36
Carte d'or Grand Clubs 46
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA;
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STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES
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(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.
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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

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GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
No. 1, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1909.

PRIVATE OR POLITICAL MOTIVE?

The London Police seem to be more than usually communicative and less than usually discreet in the information they give concerning the Curzon-Wyllie murder case. They tell the Press representatives they are satisfied the outrage was not the outcome of a plot and was rather revenge for a fancied personal grievance than political in its origin. Either they are easily satisfied or they have not carried their investigations very far. Doubtless they know very little of India and "friends of India" though it may be quite true their investigations have revealed nothing incriminating Madar Lal's associates. The Police too are more probably responsible for the ridiculous assertion that the culprit was a Parsi. Reuter merely wired the information imparted to them. Madar Lal's intimate who wrote to the *Chronicle*, spoke of a plot of which he gave some details. Has his narrative been investigated and have the documents seized at India House been examined? What personal grievance had Madar Lal against Colonel Curzon-Wyllie? It is clearly shown that he was disposed to show hospitality to the lad, whose political leanings were notoriously inclined towards the Extremists. The "personal grievance" theory is absurd, and it is rash to assume, after a few days' inquiry, that the assassination was not premeditated. The youth wore a medal "to commemorate martyrs" and presumably wished to become, or was compelled by the influence of his associates, to become one. Probably a number did not draw lots who should commit the deed. The story of the arrangement for the interview proves that Madar Lal was not deputed to commit the deed, but there is nothing to show that his intended visit to the Imperial Institute was not known to his associates, who quite possibly urged him to add his name to the list of martyrs. Could the student who was ejected from Caxton Hall have revealed nothing? London Police are different from Indian, but we imagine an Indian detective could have discovered a more satisfactory explanation of this unprecedentedly dastardly murder than that which is offered to us. Probably, now the culprit finds his own brothers and his associates have disclaimed any sympathy with his views and condemn his act, he may feel disposed to make an illuminating statement. We do not doubt the sincerity of the bulk of the students who expressed their horror at the crime, but it is inconceivable that Madar Lal stood alone, the sole apostle of Extremism, among those who had breathed the baleful atmosphere of India House.

We notice among the many gatherings of people to express abhorrence of the outrage, the most recent is one of "Indian Members of Parliament." We are not given names, though it would have been interesting to learn who are these gentlemen who arrogate to themselves the honour of representing India and what constituencies, returned them. Are they those whom our correspondent "Veritas" described the other day as aberrant degenerates? Whoever they may be we are glad they held their meeting, for, if as we imagine, they are the self-styled "Friends of India" their meeting was opportune. Without necessarily going so far as our correspondent—who says he for one is convinced that if the Cottons and Wedderburns *et hoc genus omne* had never opened their lips in the House of Commons, Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka would have been alive at this moment—we cannot help feeling that these gentlemen, in taking upon themselves to voice Indian aspirations in Parliament, incur a very serious responsibility. As Sir Bampfylde Fuller observed a few days ago, in his paper before the members of the Royal Colonial Institute, "believing the system of our government in India to be unsound, the earnest Liberal listens sympathetically to every attack on it, and finds a confirmation of his suspicions in every vague utterance of discontent. He is deaf to the counsels of experience, accusing them of bias, and, also, perhaps, in his heart afraid lest he should hear with his ears and be converted and should break with the convictions of a life-time. He stands by the English tradition that grievances can effectively be remedied by a change, not in the laws, but in the machinery which makes the laws, that hardships are to be alleviated by an extension of the suffrage," oblivious of the fact too that India is not moved by the attractions of modern democracy. The "Friends of India" by their recent action, by their ill-timed questions in Parliament, by their attempt to pass a measure—which Lord Morley condemned as tantamount to a vote of censure on himself and Lord Minto,—do as much, perhaps more than any local agitator, to stir up unrest and disaffection in India. They encourage and stimulate—unwittingly perchance—the indigenous mischief-maker, who with an exaggerated idea of the influence of those "Friends" run the risk of deportation, in the vain belief that the Regulation of 1818 will soon be revoked and removed for ever from Government's armoury of emergency weapons.

It is generally admitted that inflammatory war-cries and the creed of political assassination "merely represent the spume and froth which over-lie the current of sober public opinion." And we suppose "the Indian Members of Parliament" will make the most of the Police theory that this was a personal, not a political, outrage. If so, what necessity for them to meet? How did it concern them as a political body? They know fully well it was a political, not a personal, crime, and they are not unaware of the probable effect of their resolution, for Sir Henry Cotton himself preaches the powerlessness of any action which may originate in India itself. He is aware of the active part students invariably take in political agitation and the extremes to which they proceed. We may take it, therefore, that he fully appreciates the danger, involved in permitting students to excesses, remaining uncondemned. According to Sir Henry Cotton, "the Indian movement is not a mere schoolboy agitation and it is untrue that the leaders of Indian thought are comparatively young or that their followers are to a large extent mere students of our colleges. There could be no more fatuous folly" he says, "than the measures that were adopted to repress patriotic and national manifestations by the cruel and indiscriminate prosecution of schoolboys. It was the sowing of the dragon's teeth." Never was a greater mistake made in the history of this country, than when Government surrendered to the rebellious schoolboys in Eastern Bengal. The Madar Lals of to-day were the school-boys of that time. From the date of that surrender revolutionary organisations leaped into being in schools and colleges. "Youths easily fell under influences which threw them into seditious antagonism with constituted authority, and brought many of them into the dock and some of them to the scaffold." Authority once abandoned is not easily regained. True Government has since acted with greater firmness and much dangerous disaffection has evaporated in consequence, but that much survives is indisputable. And it must be dealt with. To accept the dictum of the London Police that the crime had no political motive would be a grave mistake. The opportunity presents itself for dealing with Indian sedition in England and for revising the conditions under which Indian students proceed to England to pursue their studies—and the Indian Government will neglect its duty if it fails to take advantage of that opportunity.

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Chhota Udepur. As its name implies, Chhota Udepur is a small State, but it makes up for its deficiency in square miles by energy in administration. Mr. Antia, the Dewan, has recently issued the annual administration report for 1908-09, and we can recommend it as a useful standard on which to base the reports of other States which are sometimes apt to be filled with petty details to the exclusion of more important matters. Mr. Antia is a reformer and he has something amusing to say about the way business is conducted. Some harsh things are said of the Municipal Committee at the capital. It is intended to superintend the sanitation of the town, but seems to have failed lamentably in that direction, and the threat is made that unless there be a speedy improvement, drastic remedies will be necessary. The Committee held sixteen meetings and, says the report, "disposed of two applications for permission to erect new buildings and five for permission to add to or alter existing buildings. Eight wells were cleared. The work done by them was ridiculously small." As a hint for improvement, it is said, that "the President, Vice-President and the Sanitary members, who are all State officials, should stir out of their house every morning and go round to look into the sanitation of the town." Perhaps the fault is *khatpat.* Members of the Forest Service will be interested in the Dewan's views on the matter. Having dealt with fires and the necessity of taking every step to check them (including pointing out that most of them are caused either by neglect or wilfully) a statement is made of the very liberal concessions given to villagers. "This rather too liberal gift of forest produce promotes idleness among the people," says the Dewan, "and causes unnecessary loss to the State and it is, therefore, a question whether it would not be advisable to place some restriction on the present method.

If the forest resources of the State are carefully husbanded, I see no reason why the long-standing stagnation in our revenues should not be removed. Take the instance of Timerwa leaves. These trees grow luxuriantly everywhere in the State. Some years ago the income from this source was about Rs. 50 per annum. Now the farm of these leaves, which are used for making country cigarettes (biddis) brings in a handsome income of Rs. 12,700. In the same way, there is a great possibility for the lac industry. Some efforts have been made to develop the culture of the lac producing insects. Charoli is another item of forest produce, which might, with advantage, be farmed in the near future. The construction of the railway will open up yet another lucrative industry in grass, which grows in profusion, but has no commercial value at present, owing to the difficulty of communication. This pernicious system of cultivation is a relic of the primæval times. It is mostly due to the lazy habits of the people who, under the influence of excessive toddy drink, and by reason of the easy earnings they make from picking Mohwra flowers, have no stimulus left for working in the fields." Elsewhere in his report the Dewan gives an insight into life in a Native State among the lower orders of the community who have not yet been spoiled by the advent of the grinding forces of modern civilization. Tariftless the people are, as indeed are most aboriginal tribes. As regards clothing they may be classed with W. S. Gilbert's South Sea Islanders, for Mr. Antia in less poetic phrase puts it that this is of the scantiest description. Despite this they seem to regard the cold of the winter with indifference, for so long as they have the forest at hand to provide leaves they can be happy. As is usually the case when the whole community agrees to let to-morrow take care of itself the life of to-day is a fairly happy matter. But occasionally when some sudden or unusual deaths happen, trouble occurs and generally it is caused by a witch. Probably there are many witches in Bombay who pass their time casting evil spells, safe in the knowledge that the Police, an unsuperstitious body, will protect them. In Chhota Udepur it is far otherwise. The Badwa, or village oracle, is consulted and then the end comes quickly. "This man," we are told, "under pretence of inspiration of the deity and being well served with eatables and strong drinks, works the oracle and fixes the crime on the woman who possesses the longest tongue in the village. Thereupon a deputation consisting of the principal members of the bereaved family, with the Patel of the village, appeals to the authorities for the expulsion of the witch from the village limits with the alternative of a wholesale desertion of the village." The woman with the longest tongue is associated in the proverb with a crowing hen, and Chhota Udepur witches probably have only escaped the ducking stool by reason of the scarcity of water.

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Silent Rifle-Shooting. The Home papers contain accounts of a new rifle attachment invented by Mr. Percy Hiram Maxim, a son of Sir Hiram Maxim, which, if it realises confident expectations, is to revolutionise rifle-firing and facilitate to a tremendous degree the hidden fire which is such a feature of modern warfare. The invention has attracted a great deal of attention in America, but its introduction to Europe dates from less than three weeks ago. It is a "silencer" which, it is claimed, not only eliminates the flash, but so reduces the report of a rifle that the noise is little more than that of an air rifle. Accounts are that the demonstration given by Mr. Maxim at the new King's Club was quite conclusive. "The experiments showed," says one of them, "that Mr. Hiram's invention was of great practical value and justified his claim that a new era has been established in the matter of rifle-shooting." "With the ordinary service rifle," says another, "a shot fired without the 'silencer' completely smashed a target held a few inches from the muzzle; with the invention attached Mr. Maxim could hold a visiting card in front of the gun without fear of harm, there being any spread of gases or energy, the bullet going clean through it." The invention, it seems is based on the turbine principle, and collects the gases as the shot leaves the gun. A tube is affixed to the end of the rifle and has a number of discs inside. The progress of the bullet, we are told, is not impeded, but the impelling gases are caught by the turbine-like appliance fitted to the weapon, and the result is that there is neither sound nor flash. Mr. Maxim had arranged to give another demonstration before Mr. Haldane and no doubt the merits of the attachment will be fully tested by military experts.

Yesterday, the balance at the Bank of Bengal is said to be the biggest, by nearly fifty lakhs, in the history of the Bank.

District jute forecasts show a decrease in the area, sown in both Bengal and Assam, of 153,416 acres.

There have been some slight slips on the Kalka-Simla Railway owing to rain, but traffic has not been seriously interfered with.

Some developments are expected in Calcutta in connexion with the murder of the approver's brother in the Dacca murder case. The Police are making very close enquiries.

Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad has been nominated to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

At Wednesday's Calcutta Corporation meeting congratulations were given to Sir Frederick Dumayne, Mr. Justice Asutosh Mookerjee and Dr. Kaylash Chunder Bose on the honours conferred on them on the King's birthday.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

SOME OF THE COURT DRESSES.

Dogs and Dog Shows.

FASHIONS IN SHOES.]

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The beautiful gown which was worn last night at their Majesties' Court at Buckingham Palace by the Crown Princess of Sweden was an artistic triumph. The gown was composed of satin charmeuse in a new and lovely shade of green. The wonderful draping qualities of charmeuse were fully utilised, and the material moulded the figure, falling with the amplitude demanded by the fashion of the moment, and treated so skilfully that it sprung from the closely-fitting corsage. A long line at the back of the draped skirt accentuated the effect of the flowing silhouette, and at the left the front of the skirt met this about half-way down, disclosing a satin underskirt veiled with the most filmy lace selected in accordance with the prevailing demand for transparencies. The lace, which was an exquisite blond, had its design of large leaves outlined with filoselle silk. Into the foliage were introduced the delicate tendrils of the passion flower worked in filoselle, and this, contrasting with the deep cream of the lace itself was thoroughly artistic. The lace showed round the foot of the skirt forming an entire underdress somewhat deeper at the left side than at the right, and a similar lace, with embroidered foliage, formed a deep V in front of the Empire corsage. Defining the gown, and giving the most delicate accentuation to its dignified simplicity, was a wide band of the finest dull gold filet richly wrought with large cabochons in tones of iridescent green and gold. This band outlined the draped gown of charmeuse, and fell to the right side in front and to the left at the back almost to the hem with its fringe of gold beads and small balls of shimmering silk that repeated the foundation tones of the cabochons. Tight, small sleeves, reaching half way down the arm above the elbow, were just visible under wide bands of the gold and jewelled filet. These were finished behind with narrow fringes of gold and crystal beads, and in front a couple of large acorns in fine embroidery on silk gave the last touch of perfection. The arrangement of the front of the bodice suggested a bird's head, the glint of iridescent greens and gold with white lace and the sweeping train behind recalling a vision of superb white peacocks. The train falling from the shoulders was of ivory satin brocade, through which shone a glint of silver, while gold was used freely in the rare embroidery that completed the whole.

PICTURE GOWNS AND NEEDLECRAFT.

Designers who have an opportunity of applying their skill to Court dresses are specially fortunate, for these important toilettes afford a chance of handling materials rarely used for any other purpose. Such rich brocades, embroidery of so elaborate a nature, have their free use warranted by the occasion, and Court train, peculiarly long and wide, demands brocade of large pattern and of heavy quality. So many accessories, too, in the way of lace and jewelled effects may be added that the artist truly has materials which are a delight to him within his grasp. Never have more subtle effects been possible than at present. We are living at a time upon which so many influences have been brought to bear; treasures are heaped upon us from so many sources that it is a simple matter to select rare and exquisitely-tinted brocades, satins, embroideries, and lace. Designs, too, are sought from the finest of French pictures, from the English Romney, Hoppner, Gainsborough and others; the miniaturist Cosway has lent us his charm in the application of ribbon just as Watteau has taught us how to wear brocades or the famous Nattier has inspired our designers with sympathy for the shade of blue he painted or for the wonderful red in which he painted his well-known "Marie Leczinska," a toilette he threw into prominence with notes of black. From the Orient, too, at this season of luxury in fashion we have the most delicate of gauzes, transparencies such as the ladies wore in the palaces of the East, and always weighted by embroideries of marvellous craft and skill, frequently picked out with jewels. These form borders for brocades whose richness is enhanced by threads of gold or silver.

THE LOUIS QUINZE BOW AND THE POMPADOUR.

The toilette of yellow satin designed for Lady Buchanan Jardine was embroidered in amethyst, into which the topaz, in its many shades, entered as large cabochons, forming hearts and diamonds, thrown over the gown. The soft blue tone of the amethyst was in the satin train, which was draped with magnificent lace, and touched with flowers of gold tissue. For the Hon. Mrs. Gerard these artists in gowns selected orchid mauve satin, and the graceful collar, so often painted by Vandyke, afforded the original embroidery effect, which was completed by clumps of roses, held by blue ribbons. Blue chiffon was the mounting of the lace train, which was ivory in tint, and the scheme of blue was repeated in large Louis Quinze bows of ribbon. The charm of the Pompadour period, in all its delicate beauty, lent its distinction to Mrs. Hazelhorts's gown. Pink roses and blue ribbon were introduced, and the whole bodice was composed of diamante embroidery, with rare lace and pearl and diamond chains. Chiffon, embroidered in pink roses wrought with silver, lined the train of pink satin. The Countess of Leven and Melville entrusted the designing of her Court dress to the same firm, and their scheme was a successful handling of black and gray. The gown itself was composed of black chiffon moire, softly draped. Embroidery without which no gown just now would be regarded as modish, appeared on the bodice and was of jet, thrown out against a back ground of grey, powdered with diamonds. Black Chantilly lace trimmed the train of dull silver tissue, and ornaments in jet, grey embroidery, and diamonds appeared again in the form of clasps to hold the lace. Shot effects, gained by the introduction of a transparency over coloured silk or satin, are very much admired this season, and when the tints chosen are well harmonised, it is difficult to find anything more pleasing. A costume after this design was prepared for Mrs. Tremayne, of Carclew, and the colours, whose mingled tones produced a fine harmony, were orchid mauve and grey. Shot mauve and grey charmeuse composed the gown itself, and this was gracefully draped and veiled in mauve chiffon delicately touched with embroidery, in cabochons of mauve and grey paillettes diamantes. The Court train was of mauve satin, softened by a lining of chiffon. Grey once more formed the basis of a gown marked by exclusive treatment, and once more charmeuse than which nothing is more effective for draping, was the material chosen. Mrs. Geoffrey Mark's gown was of gray charmeuse, on which the most wonderful needlecraft had been expended, in grey, white, and black, intensified by the addition of sparkling diamonds. The train was of cloth of silver, embroidered in a design of roses and Louis Quinze bows. These were made of the silver and diamantes tubes with which we are familiar from the Louis Quinze idea of decoration. This consisted always of festoons, roses, and bows. The trellis work was also a feature of rococo days, and in this case it was utilised to decorate the side of the dress, and was carried out in diamonds.

WHITE AND SILVER EFFECTS.

The creation of a white gown is not such an easy matter as it might at the first glance appear. A white gown may be thoroughly distinguished and picturesque, but much of its success depends on the mere handling of material and the selection of the lace and other accompaniments which give a gown for wear at one of their Majesties' Courts its due dignity. Miss Gerard the Hon. Mrs. Gerard's daughter was one of the debutante's last night, and her gown was composed of white satin. The bodice was of jewelled net. Once more the Louis Quinze wreath and clasp of roses was used for the chain of embroidery that trimmed the corsage and was held by silver roses Chiffon under pailletted net formed the train and this was trimmed once more with wreaths of silver roses, held by the bows of the Louis Quinze artists. Miss Tremayne, of Carclew also wore a debutante's gown but for it satin and seed pearls were the contrast. The seed pearls appeared as bands of embroidery and the train was of crepe de Chine under silver lace trimmed with raised embroidery of satin roses.

DOGS AND DOG SHOWS.

The presence of the Chinese Minister at the forthcoming show of the Pekin Palace Dog Association in the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, will add a great attraction to this charming show of Pekingese dogs. His Excellency is much interested in these quaint little dogs of China and owns some thirty or more of them. He has accepted the invitation of Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, who is Chairman of the Pekin Palace Dog Association, to visit this show, and will arrive about 3 p.m. in the afternoon. He will be accompanied by his Councillor, Sir J. McLeavy Brown, and Secretary Mr. Ivan Chen, and some of the principal members of his staff. As this show is open to all exhibitors of Pekingese, and not limited to members of the Association, it is expected the Botanical Gardens on this occasion will muster all the best dogs of the breed in the kingdom. It is interesting to note the wonderful way in which Pekingese have conquered popularity, considering it is only quite of recent years that they have been before the public and that classification has been provided for them at shows. There were just a few owners who kept them and bred them carefully—Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Admiral Lord John Hay, Mrs. T. Douglas-Murray, and Mrs. Loftus Allen were the chief, if not the only owners; but it was not until 1896 that they received the honour of classification at the Kennel Club show, where they were included among toy spaniels merely, and judged by Mr. Jenkins, the breeder of King Charles spaniels. This breed is probably the only one that has had the honour of a standard of points being drawn up by an Empress, the late Dowager Empress Tzi Hsi, of China, and the delightful phrasing in which her Imperial Majesty describes the desired points is worth repeating. She says: "Let the Lion-dog be small; let it wear the swelling cape of dignity around its neck, let it display the billowing standard of pomp above its head. We in this modern world say simply, under 10lb weight with good mane and plumed tail. Her Majesty was decided that its face must be black and eyes large and luminous, and its ears "set like the sails of a warjunk." She was sound upon the shape of its body and legs, and gave her reasons therefore: "Let its forelegs be bent so that it shall not desire to wander far or leave the Imperial precincts. . . . Let its body be shaped like that of a hunting lion spying for its prey." And, carrying out the instruction that the Palace dog must be small, the veritable "sleeve-dog," to carry in the loose sleeve of the Chinese robe, the Empress wrote: "And for its colour, let it be that of the lion—a golden sable, to be carried in the sleeve of a yellow robe, or the colour of a red bear, or a black or a white bear, or striped like a dragon, so that there may be dogs appropriate to every costume in the Imperial wardrobe." The injunction, "Let it comport itself with dignity," is carried out by all the best of the breed, and is a marked feature of it; but the rest of the order. "Let it learn to bite the foreign devils instantly," is disobeyed, for it is the "foreign devils" who have now learned to admire the Pekingese, and have formed many specialist clubs to exploit its virtues adequately.

SANITY IN SHOES.

"O, David man, you have the largest feet in all Scotland." So said the most delectable of Stevenson's women, Mistress Barbara Grant. She is not, of course, to be understood literally; perhaps no very delectable woman is. The feet of the excellent David Balfour, though probably not beautiful upon the mountains, are not likely to have been peculiarly impressive in actual measurement. The lady was pained by a certain gaucherie, a respectable rudeness in the gentleman and tried to convey her feelings in a vivid form. She acted upon an ancient and honourable principle which associates the conformation of character and feet. And now they tell us that the feet of the nation are growing larger and larger. The leading case on this subject is perhaps not David Balfour's but Cinderella's. Her moral and mental excellences are demonstrated, you remember, by the fact that she could wear a slipper which was vastly too small for anyone else. What can we think of ourselves when we are told that bootmakers find the lasts of our grandmothers much too small for us? The generation of our mothers, worse than our grandmammas, has brought forth us deeper yet in crime, so the classical poet sang, not dreaming of the degeneracy of ages to be. The last twenty years, so they say, have been a period of peculiar growth in feet. The extension is chiefly the product of that time. What decay in morals are we to link with it. But some of us may suspect our grandmothers. It is plain that the fairy-like shoe is no testimony to virtue if it is tight. The woman who (to adopt the style of Mr. Joseph Surface) deceives the world by wearing a shoe to which she has no right is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils." Of course, it is our duty to put the best construction upon our grandmothers. We are bound to assume that they meant well. So while we cannot disguise that they permitted themselves torture in the way of back boards tight shoes, and the like, it must be held that they did it all for the best. They wanted to please. We are not such philanthropists. We will throw a reasonable veil over such serious failings as we possess, but in the main we are coming to think that if people will not like us for what we are, we can do without their liking. In fine, we are more honest, and, as is right for honest people, more comfortable. But, if we are to treat this serious matter seriously, we can find a thousand and one reasons for the expansion of the feet. We no longer make any effort to compress the toes of children. Sandals, and shoes as free as sandals, are the common wear. In these days girls have their runabout games as much as boys, and exercise naturally means growth. We have to remember that it is not only the feet of the feminine part of the population which have expanded. Altogether they have grown in stature to say nothing of wisdom.

THE MURDER IN ENGLAND.

POLICE INVESTIGATION.

Political Object Doubted.

INDIAN INDIGNATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 7.

Police investigations have not revealed anything incriminating Madar Lal's associates. The Police regard the crime as personal rather than political, and as being the result of an imaginary personal grievance.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Council of India has passed a resolution expressing profound sense of the loss sustained, by the tragic death of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie by a blind and atrocious crime.

A meeting of Indian Members of Parliament has passed a resolution condemning the assassinations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

The Sheriff, on behalf of the residents of Calcutta and the Calcutta Corporation, has sent messages, expressing abhorrence of the crime and condoling with Lady Curzon-Wyllie in her irreparable loss.

KOLHAPUR, JULY 8.

The Shri Shahoo Chhatrapati Social Club, Kolhapur, held a special meeting yesterday, Shrimant Ghosarwadkar Inamdar presiding, to express deep regret for the atrocious murder of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka by an Indian student.

MADRAS, JULY 8.

Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed, Bahadur, on behalf of the Madras Mahajana and the Indian public, has telegraphed to Lord Morley, expressing their abhorrence and humiliation at the murder of Colonel Curzon-Wyllie by an Indian student.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee has wired to the Viceroy in similar terms regarding the murder, and trusts that the British public will not misjudge the Indian character thereby.

MADRAS, JULY 8.

The Vizagapatam District Congress Committee emphatically denounces the horrible assassination of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca.

THE CHAMPLAIN TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION.

Friendship of England, France and America.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 8.

President Taft was present at the Champlain tercentenary celebrations at Plattsburg, New York. Mr. Bryce, in a speech, said that Great Britain, France and the United States were linked in an enduring friendship, and a renewal of strife was not to be feared.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

Union of Revolutionary Forces.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Reuter wires from Teheran that British and Russian representatives have decided not to hold further communication with the Nationalist military leaders.

Commandant Liakhoff states that the Bakhtiaris are ten miles from Kerraj, and he expects that junction with the Nationalists will take place to-day.

GERMAN NEW TAXES.

Coalition of Opposing Parties.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The German Government has reached on agreement with the Centre and Conservative majority for providing the required twenty-five millions by new taxes.

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Mr. J. H. Lewis, M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board in place of Mr. Masterman, who has succeeded Mr. Herbert Samuel as Under Secretary at the Home Office.

LORD KITCHENER AND AUSTRALIA.

War Office Consent.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Reuter's Agency learns that the War Office has informed the Commonwealth that it does not object to Australia securing the services of Lord Kitchener to organise her forces. Lord Kitchener's decision is not known.

THE ITALIAN SHIPPING BILL.

Fight in the Chamber.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Agitation has been caused in Italy by the Government's Shipping Subsidy Bill. An extraordinary scene took place in the Chamber yesterday. Signor Colajanni shouted: "Those responsible for the measure ought to be prosecuted."

Dr. Schanzer, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, struck Signor Colajanni and had to be restrained by force from making further assaults. His clothing was partly torn off in the struggle. The sitting was suspended in an uproar.

IT has now been decided to admit private as well as Government students to the Agricultural College at Pusa and rules in this connection are being framed.

ROYAL VISIT TO LANCASHIRE.

The King and the Territorials.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 7.

Their Majesties have concluded a three days' visit to Lancashire. After reviewing the Territorials, King Edward said he hoped that there would be no occasion to call them into action, but readiness for defence was the strongest safeguard of peace.

This afternoon His Majesty opened the new University buildings at Birmingham.

THE STARVED NAVY.

Promises but no Preparations.

LONDON, JULY 7.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Lonsdale asked: "Has the Government yet exercised the power to order gun-mountings and collect material for additional 'Dreadnoughts ?'"

Mr. McKenna replied: "No."

INCREASING TRADE RETURNS.

More Hopeful Outlook.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The trade returns for June show increases of £5,585,963 in imports and £764,836 in exports. The exports of cotton goods show a decrease of £172,381.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

World-wide Congratulations.

LONDON, JULY 8.

World-wide congratulations are pouring in on Mr. Chamberlain on the occasion of the anniversary of his birthday to-day. Great meetings of celebration have been arranged in London and the provinces.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The match between Oxford and Cambridge at Lords has been drawn.

Lancashire has beaten Surrey at Manchester by an innings and 185 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Notts at Bradford by four wickets.

The match between Sussex and Leicester was abandoned.

Kent has beaten Worcester at Worcester by an innings and 33 runs.

Northampton has beaten Hampshire at Northampton by one wicket.

The match between Warwick and the Australians at Birmingham was drawn.

The remaining matches of this week are :—
Gentlemen vs. Players (Oval.)
Worcestershire vs. Australians (Worcester.)
Lancashire vs. Suffolk (Manchester.)
Leicestershire vs. Yorkshire (Leicester.)
Sussex vs. Derbyshire (Brighton.)
Eton vs. Harrow (Saturday) Lords.

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTHERN INDIA.

Much Damage in Kashmir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 8.

A shock of earthquake was experienced in Lahore at 3 o'clock this morning, the oscillations lasting from one to two minutes. The vibrations seemed in a north and south direction.

At Abbottabad a shock of some severity, lasting about 60 seconds, was experienced at 3-10 a.m. cracking walls and bringing a few chimney stacks down. There is no news of any lives being lost. Some fissures in the Telegraph office seem bad. Srinagar also felt the shock and all the people of the city left their houses. Many buildings were damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Simla was awakened at ten minutes past three, this morning, by an earthquake of some severity which went on for more than a minute. Its centre is believed to have been somewhere in the neighbourhood of Chitral and it was felt over a wide area, including Lahore and Kashmir.

Abbotabad reports some damage, walls being cracked and some chimney stacks brought down. In Srinagar also it was felt severely, many people leaving their houses.

NEW IRRIGATION SCHEME SANCTIONED.

To Utilise the Water of the Pahuj.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

The Government of India have sanctioned, as a protective irrigation work at a cost of eight and half lakhs of rupees, a scheme for utilising the supply of the Pahuj River for the protection of that part of the Jhansi District, which lies between the Pahuj River and the Betwa tract, and which has often suffered severely in times of drought.

The total catchment area of the project is about 135 square miles, and the proposed storage capacity is about 1,400 million cubic feet, from which it is expected that 37,000 acres of culturable land will be commanded, with an annual irrigation of some 18,000 acres. The project will probably yield a return on the capital outlay of about four per cent. and will in addition protect and aid in the development of a very precarious area.

ARGUMENTS were heard in the Bombay High Court yesrerday, before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton, in reference to the petition of Mr. V. B. Khare, a Pleader of Nasik, who was ordered by the Ditsrict Magistrate of Nasik to furnish security for Rs. 3,000 for his good behaviour for a period of one year. Mr. G. S. Rao, Acting Government Pleader, argued on behalf of the Crown; while the Hon. D. A. Khare spoke on behalf of the accused. The Court reserved its judgment till to-day. The argument on the notice issued under rhe Disciplinary Jurisdiction against the accused was allowed to stand over until after the delivery of the judgment on the petition,

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION

Protest from Madras

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 8.

The following telegram has been sent to the Viceroy by the Madras Provincial Congress Committee :—

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee respectfully but strongly protests against concessions to the extravagant demands of Mahomedans for special excessive representation in Councils. While admitting the necessity for representation of special minority interests the Committee is strongly of opinion that the present demands of Mahomedans are likely to perpetuate racial and religious difference; to encourage similar demands by other communities; to create dissatisfaction and feeling in the minds of Hindus that the Government is not strictly impartial. Besides excessive special representation will retard the political development of people and defeat the very object of reforms. In the Committee's opinion the original proposals of the Government of India regarding the representation of Mahomedans provide the maximum possible concession to Mahomedan claims.

BLOWING OPEN OF A SAFE.

Bombardier Spier Released.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 8.

Bombardier Spier, it will be remembered, was placed under arrest by the Military authorities in connection with the blowing open of the R. G. A. Canteen safe. On that night he was in charge of the Guard-Room from which the cartridge was taken. Spier has now been exonerated and released from arrest and, being one of his regimental "Soccer" team, he will be able to resume his former place in which he was much missed.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Fourth Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board and the post goes to Captain Birney R.E. who is already on duty in the Railway Department.

Mr. Highet, Executive Engineer, Kashmir Railway Survey, has six months' leave from the 1st proximo.

Mr. Walton, Executive Engineer. O. and R. Railway, officiates as Third Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, vice Mr. Hadow on deputation.

Messrs. Barnard and Catmell, Traffic Inspectors, N.W. Railway, officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendents on that line and Mr. Fillmau, Storekeeper, and Mr. Scott, Assistant Traffic Superintendent of that line, receive a step of promotion each.

ESCAPE OF UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 8.

News comes from Masulipatam that two under-trial prisoners, awaiting trial at the Sessions, Bandi Dhania and Matakam Ramiah, both dangerous and notorious old offenders, escaped from the sub-jail, last night, and were found missing 3 a.m. The prisoners reached the roof with the help of the 'kumblie,' improvised into a rope, removed a portion of a reaper and tiles, and escaped through the outlet. Four other prisoners in the same cell profess ignorance of the escape. Being a rainy night the escape was easily effected without the knowledge of the guard.

THE MIDNAPUR ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

At yesterday's enquiry at Midnapur Jamininath Mullick and Jotindranth Das were examined by Lalmohan. Basanta Kumar Das and Gorai Dalni were next examined.

RE-MARRIAGE OF WIDOWS.

Meeting of Condemnation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

At a crowded meeting of the Kyastha community at the Kohinoor Theatre, Calcutta, yesterday, presided over by Mr Kalinath Mitter, C.I.E., resolutions were passed recording the deep sense of condemnation of the re-marriage of widows and to adopt measures against those who take part in such marriages and associate themselves with their solemnisation.

THE INDUS IN FLOOD.

Bank Erosion Causes Anxiety.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

There has been considerable erosion of the bank of the Indus north of Rohri, due to heavy floods. This is not only causing anxiety to the North-Western Railway authorities, but also has occasioned much concern to the Bombay Irrigation Department. If the river breaks through the old embankment and the new bund built by the Railway, very serious damage must be done to the irrigation canals which take off at this point and serve a large rainless area. The Railway engineering staff are making strenuous efforts to arrest a calamity of this kind.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S WEDDING.

Elaborate Ceremonies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 8

The ceremonies, in connection with the marriage of the Hon'ble Raja Sir Mahomedali Mahomed Khan, K.C.I.E., Khan Bahadur of Mahmudabad and Member of the Viceroy's and United Provinces' Legislative Councils, have taken place during the last few days at Mahmudabad and Lucknow. They have been on a very elaborate scale after the strictly orthodox custom in Mahomedan families of high rank,

In deference to the wishes of the Dowages Rani Sahiba of Mahmudabad the ceremonier were attended by the leading Rajas and Talukdars of Oudh and other notabilities, and prominent among the Raja's many Hindu friends present was Munshi Madhu Lal, C. S. I., o Benares.

A COMPLETION estimate amounting to Rs. 10,72,427 has been sanctioned for the construction of the Kamptee-Ramtek branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

A BIGGISH THING IN BOOMS.

THE other day we welcomed back to these sweltering shores, after a brief strenuous business trip, an eminent and esteemed fellow-citizen. We need not give his name; like all truly great men, he loves to blush unseen, though possibly he may in common with his kind not be averse to have his mighty philanthropies duly heralded anonymously, but with just clearness enough to put all the credit to the right account, in the daily press. We thought it improbable that a mind of such grasp and acquisitiveness, could have mingled with the throng of London commercial circles, idly and unprofitably. Knowing our man, we were sure, that not even the comparatively exiguous outlay of a return passage on a tramp, would be thrown away. The vastest intellects do not submit to sixty days' buffeting, accompanied by prostrating sea-sickness, on that greedy sea, which is for the destruction of mariners, for nothing. By no means. Too limp on first being carried ashore to unburthen himself of the spoils of his adventure, there was was a lingering fighting gleam in his filmy eye, which hinted at time and tissue well spent.

Being presently apprized that our suspicions were correct, we at once, with that reckless energy and enterprise which has even marked our journalistic career, despatched our politest and best qualified representative, to worm the secret out of the eminent one, with all details needful to make it intelligible and welcome to an expectant world.

Our representative does this kind of thing in the best style. We think he had better be left to speak for himself:—

Annexing the office shigram, armed with my largest note book, I started for the palatial residence of this great public benefactor. As we swayed through the compound, anemoeis or wind, swept as some ancient poet would have said if he had thought of it, I noted with keen interest, a broken flower pot or two, an uprooted shrub, and what may have been a motor car. There was also language. This was what we call, in interviewing, atmosphere. It braced me. The approach is fairly good, though the curves are rather sharp and wanted a bit of negotiating, even by the trained driver of the office shigram. Coupling this with the scarp-iron about, I felt able to account in some measure for the deplorable absence of horticultural taste and floral beauty. I had to get in touch in a few moments, for the benefit of our readers, with a high lonely spirit and it was indispensable that I should realize its environment. Environment is everything nowadays. That is why I have been so nice to note the devastations and suggestive terrors glooming about the porch.

I was frightened but I was not deterred. It takes more than that to deter a reporter on the track of copy. I pulled up at the door and shouted "Kwi hai?" I repeated this thrilling enquiry three times, "crescendo." My first bleat transmuted the atmosphere like a strange chemical transformation. All other sounds died away; I was uneasily conscious of a bulky form behind a chick peering at me through one of several holes. I have reason to believe that [illegible] the eminent one, was ratiocinating at high speed, and tumbled to the notion. He guessed what I was after, indeed I had hung the blazon of this great journal, conspicuously about the office shigram so that even Sherlock Holmes might have got a fair start. Grasping the splendid destiny awaiting him, my prey, I believe rose to the occasion and hustled off to prepare the "mise en scene." (Please note that pretty well all languages come alike to me.) To this I attribute the delay and the severe demand on my vocalization. I am used to that; in our profession we not unfrequently have to wait and call aloud with the persistency of the prophets of Baal, occasionally with the like negative results. As the clarion notes of my third summons died away, a dilapidated human seemed to disentangle himself from some furniture debris, and advanced towards me with one leg in a sling and his head liberally bandaged (I found out later that he was the eminent one's chauffeur, and that this might be regarded as his normal state.)

He conducted me, diffidently, I almost thought fearfully, towards the sanctum. It was a hot day: it often is in Bombay at this time of year. But as we meandered down dark passages and approached the Diwan-i-Am or hall of audience, instead of growing cooler the temperature was certainly rising. Why? What awaited me behind that mysterious door? I should like to have taken off my coat and a few other things; I wished to goodness I had brought the office thermometer along, I am certain it would have registered over 150 in that corridor. Would have done it too had I thought of it, and been able to persuade the editor to part with it for an hour or two. But that would have been difficult; for he regulates himself a good deal by the thermometer, and his writing and other habits vary consistently with its rise ar fall. No matter, I am at the door, and I find that the chauffeur has discreetly vanished. I clear my throat loudly, and mop my dripping brow, then as nothing happens, knock hard. A rich, full, but not musical, no certainly not musical voice, bids me enter and be somethinged, seated I think. The habitats, as well as the foibles and idiosyncrasies of great men have a perennial interest for the huge majority of little men; that is why I am so much in demand. I describe them. This room containing not only a colossal mind, but one of the greatest discoveries of the age, and, incidentally, I can't help remarking as hot as Hades, was simple to the verge of affectation. The walls were white, that is to say had been white I think. The ceiling was just a ceiling. The furniture consisting of a long chair, the cane back of which bulged, and the seat resembled a well-defined basin, thus adapted by use to the outlines of the regal figure reposing in it. Beside it a teapoy, or tripod table, capable of supporting a whisky and soda, the only purpose I think it was meant to serve. Another chair was set for me, a four-legged chair, with a hard stiff back. I eyed it cautiously. One leg reminded me of the chauffeur. But I had a duty to perform, and in the sacred cause of duty I am as bold as a lion. In one corner of the room I observed a dead, sizzling dog. Several lesser mammals and reptilia had succumbed to the heat, and were frying on the floor. The invention of the age, completed the outfit. My host was lightly clad in a pair of short pyjamas; his portly form was streaming. I wished I had obeyed my impulse at the door and thrown off my superfluous clothing. I got out my note-book. This was no time or place for delay or beating about the bush. If the readers of this paper were to have the benefit of my impressions and garnered knowledge, I must get it all in and skip in the shortest time on record. Else, and I cast a shuddering eye on a parched squirrel which lay adjacent. We conversed.

"You have I believed hit on something new and great and good?"

"I have, you can safely bet on that."

"Tell me about it," I gasped, "all about it, and quickly, pheugh, its pretty warm in here ain't it?"

"Warm Sir, warm do you call it? This is not far short of being the hottest spot on earth at this moment, and I can easily make it hotter."

"For Heaven's sake don't," I interrupted. "I'll take your word for it. I like a mild climate as well as any man; I was brought up on the idea of balmy breezes, sunny sands and all that that's why in a misguided moment I came to the East, but hang it all, there's moderation in all things, no please don't heat up your confounded oven on my account, not at all. Do you mind if I open the windows (I had just noticed that there were two, shut) and the door?"

"By all means, it wont make any difference; my invention will easily hold its against the puny interference of the outside air."

I dashed at the windows and thrust my head out, gasping. Then I flung the door wide open. There was a sound of scurrying feet, as all the other inmates of the house made for the open, where they had no more than the midday sun to face.

"Now Sir, if you will kindly allow me to place a couple of pounds of ice on my head, I will listen to your story. But get to the point, don't waste a moment embellishing it. I will do all that later if I live."

The eminent one smiled contemptuously. He procured ice, and heaped it about me. I murmured thanks, and added explanatorily deprecating his contempt. "You see I am only a reporter, not, yet, a salamander." He then unfolded his hideous tale. Raking about the city in search of investments, he appears to have fallen in with a gang of unprincipled ruffians (N.B.—I am telling his story partly in my words, you understand, he didn't call his co-conspirators bad names, quite the contrary) who imparted to him the secret. They were a syndicate. He is now a syndicate, or part of it, and he has the infernal invention here in our midst, where anyone who is curious may go and be parboiled free. "It is the finest invention," said the eminent one, "of this or any other age. It is a fair knock out" (I rushed to the window to breathe, but for forty yards at least round the house the atmosphere must have been heated up forty degrees, and I wasn't much refreshed).

He touched a button or something and the heat became awful. My hair and moustache were singed off, I was as bald as a billiard ball. With a yell of terror and agony, I leapt through the door and clawed for the open. I heard that powerful voice behind me, "Its the greatest thing of the century. The earth as we know is getting colder. the sun is using up its heat, but for me this globe would become glacial. But here you have a new sun, portable turn on—able, docile, a glorious idea. Millions in it, my dear Sir, simply millions." I heard no more, I am not sure whether I was conscious; it took me hours and many, too many, iced drinks to regain full control of my faculties. . . Anyone can go and see this invention for himself. I don't recommend the adventure.

SHADRACH.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, the President, occupying the chair.

WATER SUPPLY IN DELISLE ROAD.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Corporation, dated the 26th June, from Mr. M Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy, forwarding copies of letters written by him to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, regarding inadequate supply of water to his property No. 351 (e) at the north-east corner of DeLisle Road.

In the letter he stated that the reply to his request for the grant of a water connection of 3-4 inch with one inch ferrule instead of the existing ½ inch connection, he had been informed that as the supply to the locality was constant and the pressure high, a larger connection could not be granted. Submitting that he was entitled to get a larger water connection for the property as it consisted of one ground and two upper floors with 7 rooms on each floor and had been assessed at Rs. 2,600, and that on account of the inconvenience caused by the inadequate water supply several rooms of his chawl remained vacant, he prayed for inquiry and redress.

On the motion of Dr Batliwalla it was resolved to refer the matter to the Commissioner for inquiry and report.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

The Corporation considered the Government resolution regarding the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island.

The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta proposed that consideration of this item be deferred until the next meeting. He said that the resolution contained questions of great importance and they could not dispose of them at a single meeting. The councillors must have enough time to consider, digest and master the recommendations and suggestions contained in the resolution. After interchanging their views in the Corporation meeting they might refer it to a strong Committee to consider the whole question in the light of the views that had been expressed by various members and then the committee would be in a better position to submit a report.

It was resolved to defer consideration of the question until the next meeting of the Corporation.

VAL-DE-TRAVERS ASPHALTE MACADAM.

Mr. E. M. Prees moved the adoption of the second report of the Committee, regarding a proposal to experiment with Val-de-Travers Asphalte Macadam as a road surface for streets, and that a copy of the report be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action and that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 15,000 for the purpose of experiment.

Mr. A. M Tod seconded the proposition.

Mr. Wacha hoped the common sense of the members would prevail this time and that at the time of boting their hands would not go up like semaphores. At present a variety of macadams was offered and many had been tested and many were being tested. They should wait and watch the results of the experiments undertaken by the Calcutta Municipality.

Lieut.-Col. Collis supporting the proposition said that fullest consideration was given to this matter in the Committee.

Dr. Sukhia supported the proposal for trying this particular macadam. The agents were ready to refund half the cost of the experiment if the work was not found satisfactory.

Mr. J. W. Milne remarked that Mr. Wacha was absent at some of the Committee meetings and he was not in a position to knew the arguments for undertaking the experiment.

Mr. Wacha: The arguments were worth nothing. (Laughter.)

Mr. Milne said that Mr. Wacha opposed the motion on the ground that there were many macadams offered and therefore they should not experiment upon only one. This and such othor arguments could not be entertained and he hoped the Corporation would accept the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Petit strongly opposed the proposition on the ground that the report was not satisfactory and that the material before the Corporation was too scanty for them to come to any conclusion.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked that the Committee had not given thought to tha fact that experiments were being made in Calcutta and that no case was made out to justify the expenditure of Municipal money on an experiment. They could afford to wait because they could reap the full benefit of the Calcutta experiments.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday.

HIGH PRIEST OF THE BOHRAS.

Reception at Surat.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 8.

At the invitation of the well-known Bohra gentleman, Sheth Issabha Motabhai, His Holiness the Mulanjisaheb who was on tour, while returning, halted at Baroda last night and to-day arrived here by special at 4 p.m. The platform was full of Bohras. He was received with great rejoicings by Saikh Abdulkadar, Saikh Motabhai, Saikh Abdulkayoom and Issabhai Motabhai and others. Afterwards His Holiness in a carriage and four started in a procession with six mounted police sowars and about 30 policemen who attended in his honour from Station road to Begampura Shajiwali Pole at Issaabhi house through the Clock Tower and Zampabazar roads which were decorated with buntings and where three arches were erected. The roads were full of spectators to see the procession. Silver and copper coins were showered over His Holiness and distributed among the poor at Issabhai House, Badam, sakar and coins were also showered. After the Nazrana His Holiness gave shawls to Seth Issabhai and sons. Then taking his dinner His Holiness went to his house with band. A dinner was given to the whole Jamat in his honor by Issabha.

INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES.

To be Made Universal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

As announced by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson at the Budget Debate in Calcutta, the Government of India are arranging to make Currency Notes universal up to and including the Fifty-Rupee Note, that is to say, such notes are to become legal tender throughout India, full encashment being given at any Currency Office. An exception only will be made in the case of the Twenty-Rupee Notes which will be allowed gradually to die out. The necessary legislation will be introduced during the current Session of the Viceroy's Council, but will not be passed into law until the Calcutta Session.

THE Current "Bombay Government Gazette" contains instructions for the guidance of officers acquiring land under the Land Acquisition Act.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

Bombay Branch's Call for Support.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Navy League, called with the object of joining further recruits to its membership, was held yesterday evening at John Connon School, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton presiding.

In a strong appeal for further support of the Branch, the Chairman remarked that the object of the League was to assist, in every way in its power, the maintenance of the Navy at the strength, which the necessities of the Empire required. It might be asked what they in Bombay could do to further that object. In this world very few things were to be got without asking, and by persistent asking most things were to be obtained. They would never have a navy as strong as it ought to be and sufficient for the defence of the Empire unless the citizens of every part of the Empire raised their voices unitedly and made it perfectly clear that they demanded such a navy. One of the objects of the Navy League was to establish the fact that there was an urgent demand from the Empire for a Navy of requisite strength. Bombay, which depended so much upon its commerce, for its existence, owed it as a duty to use its voice in demanding a Navy which would be adequate for the protection of the outlying parts of the Empire and for the protection of the Empire's commerce. They could assist in the objects of the League, not only by raising their voices, but by making their contributions, to the League's funds. They required subscriptions, and while the sum fixed by that Branch, sixteen rupees might seem a small amount, he pointed out that they needed not only the support of the well-to-do, but the wider the class to which they could appeal the more cogent would be their claim to be heard. Imperial defence was not a matter which concerned the well-to-do only but one which affected every citizen of the Empire.

The Chairman then called on Mr. R. Barlow to give an account of the work which the local Branch had been doing.

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

Mr. Barlow said that the local Branch of the Navy League was the first and only Branch in India. It was established about five years ago and commenced in a modest way with about twenty-five members. Mr. Owen Dunn was President and Messrs. Stanley Reid and Bernard Triggs, Joint Honorary Secretaries. The former Secretary was unable to give much time to the business of the Branch and the work fell principally upon Mr. Triggs. He found much difficulty in arousing enthusiasm or enrolling members and latterly his work took him frequently away from Bombay. From these two causes the Branch began to languish and became practically moribund although a certain number of members remained on the books.

Recently Mr. A. M. Reith became associated as Joint Honorary Secretary with Mr. Triggs and to this gentleman's energy and exertions they owed that evening's meeting and the revived interest which was being taken locally in the work of the League. He had worked early and late to make the meeting a success and to bring home to Bombay citizens the duty that lay upon them to support the League. When he took the matter in hand in May there were twenty-eight names on the books. To-day there were sixty-eight and there were many more who had promised to join, but had not actually signed. He thought he was not far out [illegible] when he said that including those gentlemen their membership at the present moment was fully 100. For this result they had to thank Mr. Reith.

CLAIMS OF THE LEAGUE.

It occurred to Mr. Reith that the present would be a good time to urge the claims of the League, as naval matters just now were so very much to the fore in England, and indeed in Europe and the result showed how right he had been.

The annual general meeting of the Branch had not been held this year and therefore they were in rather an anomalous position, having no President, as Mr. Dunn had gone home and they had further no properly selected Committee. It would be proposed in order to regularize matters to appoint an Executive Committee of a Chairman and four members to carry on the work of the Branch for the rest of 1909, and then they could start afresh early next year with a brand new Chairman, and General and Executive Committees.

By that time they would know who had joined, and many members of the community, now either at home or at Mahableshwar, would be again in Bombay and it might be hoped that they would number many of them among their ranks.

THE GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

Here he might say that His Excellency Sir George Clarke who at home was one of the keenest supporters of the League, and a man who knew as much about the work of the League as any man in the Empire, had promised to extend his sympathy and support under certain conditions. His Excellency was not a man who would associate himself with a movement which was not genuine and earnest. Therefore it would behove all who joined to do what they could to further the movement and to show that the Branch was a working active organization, and not a sham. In this connection Mr. Barlow said that membership of the Branch here would mean membership in London or elsewhere on leaving Bombay and appealed to all present to join the League without any further delay.

Mr. Barlow then read a letter from Capt. Greig, Military Secretary to His Excellency, on behalf of the Governor, which said His Excellency, would have pleasure in becoming a patron of the Branch, provided that it became a live organisation, and one in which active support was given by representative men in the City.

Mr. Symes, Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Company, moved:—That this meeting collectively and individually pledges itself to do all in its power to urge upon fellow-subjects in India the desirability of supporting the Navy League in its efforts to keep before the public the question of British supremacy at sea, the continuance of which vitally affects the interests and prosperity of this country, and this country's commerce.

In moving the proposition Mr. Symes alluded to the several similar organisations at home which were all working with the common object of maintaining our national defences. Britain had so far extended her territories, that her home and colonial shores were now as much as she was able to guard. A great responsibility, therefore, rested upon her Navy, and were that Navy beaten or only partially paralysed, the whole Empire would be in a precarious position. Bombay should not lag behind other colonial cities in pressing the Home Government to put the Navy in a thoroughly strong and effective position. It was a matter of vital importance to Bombay, which practically depended on its sea-borne commerce.

This proposition after being seconded was then put to the vote and carried.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A Committee of the local Branch was then formed. Mr. Barlow proposed the name of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Acting Police Commissioner and said that he would be a worthy Chairman as he had always taken a keen interest in the work of the League. Mr. S. M. Edwardes was unanimously appointed Chairman and Messrs. Symes, Black, Captain Lumsden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton as members of the Executive Committee.

The usual votes of thanks terminated the proceedings.

The gold point was accepted by the Secretary of State for sixty lakhs Council Bills he sold yesterday, but the amount allotted for sale next week is reduced to fifty lakhs.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 6, was 471, giving a death-rate of 25·04 per annum per thousand as against 28·07, the corresponding period of last year, and 32·11, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 40 died from fevers; 23, plague; 4, small-pox; 1, measles; 12, cholera; 2, leprosy; 40, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 108, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 38, still-born; 71, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 15; Brahmin, 16; Linget, 2; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 219; Hindu low caste, 48; Musalman, 110; Parsee, 22; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 29; Eurasian, 1; European, 3; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 307 as against 352, the corresponding period of last year, and 326, the average over the past five years.

THE NEW COUNCILS' SCHEME.

Larger Council's and Provincial Budgets.

SPEECH BY THE HON'BLE MR. LAMB.

AT the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Honourable Mr. R. A. Lamb said:—

Your Excellency,—There are a few remarks which I should like to make. I do not desire to follow the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta in his historical retrospect of the achievements of Your Excellency's Council as at present constituted, regarding which the honourable member might—if he indulged in Latin quotations—say with just pride "quorum pars magna fui," nor do I wish to imitate the young man in "Locksley Hall" and "dip into the future far as human eye can see" and see visions of all the wonders that will be when this Council is reconstituted. I would make only one observation; and that is that it will be wise to be not over-sanguine regarding the effects on the Budget provisions of the year of the discussions which will take place in the enlarged Council under new rules of procedure. So long as the existing relations of the Government of Your Excellency in Council with the Government of India in respect to the framing of the Budget remain unaltered, the financial arrangements of the Presidency must, as it seems to me, continue to be settled by that Government, and the discussions in this Council will not, as some honourable members seem to anticipate, result in decisions as to the sums to be alloted, but only in recommendations on which the decisions will be passed by the Supreme Government. I have also no wish to go with the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim and the Honourable Mr. Webb along or perhaps over, the border which divides subjects proper for debate in this Council from those reserved for the Government of India, such as the method of constituting the revised Councils or of regulating the output of rupees. My task is to offer a few comments on matters mentioned by honourable members which concern the Departments of Government more immediately within my cognizance—the Financial and Revenue. Departments. The Honourable Mr. Setalvad confined his remarks chiefly to education; and in that connection I think I may—without unduly revealing the secrets of our financial prison-house,—state exactly what occurred regarding the provision for the year, under the major head Educational, as I gather from the addresses of some honourable members that the position is not exactly understood. Your Excellency's Government at first proposed a gross provision of Rs. 47,44,000, which is represented by the letter G., subject to a lump deduction of Rs. 1,50,000, leaving a net provision of Rs. 45,94,000, which is represented by tetter E. As a result of the conference with the non-official members [illegible] early in February last, both G and E were raised by Rs. 13,000; and, on the other hand, as a result of the later revised estimate of the opening balance for the current year being much less than the earlier one, reductions had to be made under various major heads, that under Educational amounting to Rs. 60,000. The figure G would then have stood at Rs. 46,77,000, and the figure E at Rs. 45,27,000. Meanwhile, however, the Government of India had directed that the lump deduction of Rs. 1,50,000 should be increased by Rs. 54,000. This left G intact at Rs. 44,73,000. But in their final orders on the Budget the Government of India reduced G to Rs. 45,27,000 while leaving E at Rs. 44,73,000. It would take too long to explain exactly the effect of retaining G at a figure appreciably in excess of E; but

THE PRACTICAL RESULT

of reducing it to a figure exceeding E by little more than half a lakh was to necessitate the striking out of the Budget of a number of specific items which would otherwise have remained in the Civil Budget Estimate, amounting in all to Rs. 1,50,000. The Honourable Mr. Dikshit inquired why items should be cut out at all when the closing balance budgeted for exceeds Rs. 64,00,000. I would ask the honourable member to consider the rate at which our balances are as it is, being reduced. He will see that while the accounts of 1907-08 closed with a balance of over 96 lakhs the revised estimate for 1908-09 shows a closing balance of under 70 lakhs and the Budget of 1909-10 one of under 64 1-2 lakhs. At the same time expenditure has risen from 5 crore 60 lakhs to 6 crores 13 3 4 lakhs and 6 crores 26 lakhs respectively. Most of this expenditure is recurring. In view of this marked depletion of balances and increase of expenditure from a greater portion of which there is no withdrawing—and of the further increases in recurring expenditure which are inevitable—e g., Police re-organisation, Subordinate Revenue Service, Subordinate Forest Establishment, extension of primary education—an inexhaustible demand—and pay of school-masters, development of the Agriculture Department, abolition of tolls and others too numerous to mention in detail, I would ask the honourable member, and others who may like him think the balance budgeted for to be excessive, to put it to themselves whether sound finance does not call for the provision by Government of a balance much in excess of the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs. I would remind them that while the Government of India have taken on Imperial revenues the burden of direct famine expenditure up to a certain point, they have not taken it over altogether and a large responsibility still rests on Your Excellency's Government; and further, that the whole of the indirect charges on account of famine are still to be borne by Provincial revenues. What that would mean in the case of a severe famine like that of 1889-1900 the honourable member will readily understand if he has studied in detail the distribution of famine charges between "direct" and "indirect". The Honourable Mr. Dikshit referred to the United Provinces and Bengal having received subsidies from Imperial revenues. He doutless has not forgotten that we also in our time have been saved from provincial bankruptcy only by liberal allotments from the Supreme Government. Under the more favourable settlement which was arrived at in 1904 05, we are in a position to avoid such a humiliating experience in future provided we manage our finances with sound prudence and are not overtaken by the overhelming disaster of a general famine. My honourable friend referred to the grant of Rs. 65,000 for University education. The non-inclusion of the item in the provincial budget is explained in the following passage from the speech of the Honourable the Finance Member of the Government of India:—

"The grants will not be found in provincial budgets because I had not received the Secretary of State's sanction to them in time to do more than show them as a lump provision in the India Estimates.

Central Provinces	...	...	10,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam		...	20,000
Bengal	...	...	... 1,60,000
Punjab	...	...	... 60,000
Bombay	...	...	... 65,000
			3,15,000

Madras and the United Provinces have received their grants through their provincial settlements. The subsidies are for one year only, and the necessity for further Imperial assistance will have to be reconsidered before next year."

The matter is alluded to in paragraph 47 (b) of the portion of our Financial Statement which appears above my signature. The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim, in his comparison between 1899 1900 and 1909-10, did not omit to refer to the alteration effected by the settlement just mentioned. I do not wish to go into that comparison in detail. There is just one point, however, to which I should like to refer—the expenditure under civil works. The figure taken in the settlement as a proper standard of expenditure under that head in this Presidency was 40 lakhs. Actually we have spent 73¼ lakhs in 1907-08, nearly 71¼ lakhs in 1908-09 and are providing for nearly 70 lakhs in 1909-10. It will be seen how much beyond the settlement figure we have been able to go. My friend the Honourable Mr. Cameron could spend up to 75 lakhs, if we could give it him—and I wish we could—for the improvement of the material condition of the Presidency. While the expenditure is so great under this head, Your Excellency's Government are deliberately reducing the receipts. Not only are tolls on provincial roads being abolished at a rapid pace, but Government have undertaken to compensate Local Boards for the non-imposition of tolls in places in which, but for the policy of abolishing tolls, the placing of a toll-bar on a Local Board road would have been permitted. The removal of existing Local Board tolls has not been undertaken by Government, as my honourable friend Syed Zain El Edrus seems to suggest it should be; but the District Local Board of East Khandesh has dis tinguished itself by voluntarily abolishing all the tolls within its area.

AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

Turning to agricultural subjects, the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas presented the Council with perhaps somewhat fewer items than usual in his annual tale of woe. This year, however, the honourable member did not afford, as he did last year, some relief to the seriousness of the proceedings of this Council by reading to us a few fairy tales for children, and enabling some of us at least to relax a little of our usual gravity while he solemnly condemned the foisting of such fiction on juvenile minds. My honourable friend can however have been hardly serious himself when he suggested that all arrears of revenue should be treated exactly like suspended revenue. That briefly is what I understood him to propose. Stated thus baldly the proposal is one which if it should be examined by Your Excellency Government I could not possibly support. On the subject of suspensions and remissions to non-agriculturist landlords which depend in accordance with the rules on the relief which the landlords give to their tenants, my honourable friend has doubtless seen the orders which were recently issued and published in a Press note. If he has not seen them, I beg to refer him to that note. The revenue settlement of the Dohad taluka, to which the honourable member referred, was not brought into force in 1908-09, as I understood him to say it had been. The levy of the revised assessments has been postponed until 1910-11; the Government Resolution has been laid on the Table at this meeting. In settling the revised rates Government took full account of the fact that the taluka had large takavi arrears to discharge. From my honourable friend's previous pronouncements on the non-transferable tenure I little expected that he would advocate the imposition of that condition on any of the talukdars of Gujarat. And the proposal seems to me to be somewhat superfluous. It presupposes that the smaller talukdars have been reduced to their present state of possessing exceedingly restricted holdings by the process of alienating these talukdari lands and that the remedy is to prevent them alienating them. But surely the honourable member is aware that under section 31 of the Gujarat Taluqdars' Act alienation without the previous sanction of Government is already rendered invalid, and not even an incumbrance can be created beyond the talukdar's life without the previous consent of the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

The Honourable Mr. Parekh :—My suggestion referred to the relinquishment of management of the smaller estates (by the Talukdari Settlement Officer) which is practically restriction on alienation so that the Talukdari Settlement Officer might be able to devote more continuous attention to the large estates.

The Honourable Mr. Lamb :—The suggestion, as now explained by my honourable friend, has formed the subject of a question to which the answer is laid on the Table to-day. The causes of the reduced condition of some talukdars are not in all cases such as that which is suggested. In many cases the holdings of individual talukdars are now very small because talukdars are prolific, and because in coparcenary estates the lands are divided amongst all the branches of the family. The area of the estate is limited, the members of the family are not. Necessarily the holding of each member must be small. The remedy would seem to be the adoption of primogeniture as the rule of succession and the recognition by the younger members of the family of the fact that the estate cannot support them all and that they must make their way in the world elsewhere.

Next I have to refer to the honourable member's mention of classes exempted from the restriction on alienation in certain tracts of West Khandesh. The latest orders on the subject exempt—under section 73A (2) of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code—Marwadis, Kshatris, Parbhus, Kayasths, Bhoras and Parsis from the operation of section 73A (1) in seventeen villages of the Shirpur taluka which have been notified under the latter clause. The Commissioner, C.D., has been requested to report whether these classes should be exempted in other notified areas of West Khandesh in addition to the Brahmins and Banias who are already exempted. I understood my honourable friend to suggest that Gujars and Vanjaris should be exempted. I do not know exactly who are meant by Gujars. If they include Brahmins and Vanis from Gujarat—

The Honourable Mr. Parekh :—No, cultivators.

FREE EDUCATION.

The Honourable Mr. Lamb :—They are already exempted ; if they include others of the classes mentioned above, their exemption is under consideration. Otherwise they are entitled—as are Vanjaris—only to personal exemption if found fitted for it. On this point and on the effect of notification under the two clauses of section 73A precise instructions have been issued.

The Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji and others have advocated free compulsory education and my friend the Honourable Mr. Daji thought that it should be provided whatever the expenditure. The prospect of embarking on any large measure regardless of the cost is to one charged with the preparation of the budget for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government simply appalling. To the Financial Department the first question is how much can be found. With regard to this matter I should ask permission to point out that Your Excellency's Government are already affording a considerable and increasing quantity of education free of charge. I do not refer to the numerous free scholars in primary schools, though that is not a small item, not to the scholarships granted in other schools or for training in special subjects. The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim and the Honourable Mr. Webb and the Honourable Mr. Armstrong adverted with gratification to the advance made in expenditure in the Agricultural Department and my point is that this expenditure is now resulting in free education being given in the most important industry in the Presidency and in its being availed of by the most numerous class in the Presidency. At demonstrations and at agricultural shows the officers of the Department from the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Keatinge, downwards, are getting into touch with the cultivator and with the land-holder, and the farmers are recognising that the instruction there given free is worth having. Not a few non-official gentlemen are rendering valuable assistance in spreading agricultural education; and this true patriotism is worthy of the highest praise. I do not think Your Excellency that this Council should overlook in the much talk of free primary education the steady and unobstrusive work which Your Excellency's Government is doing in imparting free instruction in the primary industry of the country. It does not, it is true, teach the masses to read and write ; but it teaches them how to get better results from their land and from their labour and contributes, I venture to think, more directly to their prosperity than an abilility to read "good books about London and the world before they were born," if I may quote from Sir Alfred Lyall. The Forest Department, too, is taking its share in giving free education. In the Konkan, where rab is in a double sense a burning question, free teaching is given in sound and thrifty methods of lopping trees and the teaching has not been without fruit. For my own part I look forward to these methods of free education helping towards the solution of what in the metaphorical sense only is another burning question ; that of grazing. My friend the Honourable Mr. Dikshit had much to say on this subject. I will not attempt—what he did not expect—to discuss his essay on this and other forest matters; but the subject of fodder for the cattle, its production and storage, the proper treatment of grazing ground so as to get out of them the greatest possible supply of grass, the treatment and care of the cattle themselves—these are things on which the Agricultural Department recognises that it has much to do in imparting free education to the people, without any compulsion. Perhaps I may say that I am personally fully in sympathy with my honourable friend's suggestion relating to the management of village forests by village panchayats. But in this, as in all other matters innovations should be introduced with caution, and a new institution should be planted only after

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND

for its reception. Perhaps also I may add that the question of grazing and that of village panchayats are alike engaging the close consideration of Your Excellency's Government. A point of detail in the Honourable Mr. Dikshit's remarks on grazing I can explain. He compared the number of cattle given free grazing in the Northern Circle with the absence of such cattle in the Central Circle. The difference is due to difference of system. In the Thana and Panch Mahals districts of the Northern Circle the grazing rules of 1890 are in force; under these, as the honourable member is, of course, well aware, there is a complicated system of dividing cattle into agricultural, non-agricultural and outside, and of villages into forest and non-forest ; agricultural cattle of forest villages pay no fees. That accounts for the number of cattle grazed free in the Northern Circle. In the Central Circle the orders of 1890 have been superseded by a simpler form of management under which all cattle from all villages pay a small fee per head for grazing in forests, viz., two annas for horned beasts. That accounts for the absence of free grazed cattle in the Central Circle. My honourable friend also compared grazing receipts in the Northern Circle with those in the Central Circle indicating that they are much larger in the latter than in the former. In making this comparison he has presumably not omitted to bear in mind that the forest area in the Central Circle is more than double that in the Northern Circle, viz., 6,363 square miles against 2,039 ; and that the character of the Central Circle forests differs widely from that of the forests in the Northern Circle. Regarding the subordinate forests staff, to which my honourable friend referred, it is not permissible to go into details as the matter is still under correspondence with the Government of India ; but this much perhaps I may say, that the latest proposals provide for a considerable reduction in the numbers of the lower subordinate staff, and rates of pay for them and for the upper subordinates which are calculated to effect a distinct improvement in all ranks of the service. The proposals are on the point of being submitted to the Government of India, and I join my honourable friend, Mr. Murray, in hoping that funds will be provided for introducing the scheme as soon as it is sanctioned. The Subordinate Revenue Service attracted the attention of my honourable friend Mr. Daji Abaji, as it has done for some time past that of Government. I may, without indiscretion, state that the question of the Mamlatdars is under correspondence with the Government of India and that of the rest of the service has been considered by the Commissoner whose report is now in my hands and will shortly be submitted to Your Excellency's Government. My honourable friend is not quite accurate in saying that the scale of pay has remained unchanged for 20 years. It has remained practically unchanged for over forty years, the only modification being that the lowest rate of pay, which used to be Rs. 12, has been raised to Rs. 15. I should like to join with honourable members in expressing satisfaction that for the Talatis has at last, after more than one unsuccessful attempt, been secured by Your Excellency's Government the grant of pensions on the superior scale.

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD.

My honourable friends Mr. Webb and Mr. Armstrong referred to the need for an inquiry into the causes of the high prices prevailing. As the latter honourable member mentioned, the Revenue Department did commence such an inquiry and addressed the Chamber of Commerce on the subject; but it has discontinued its examination of the question in view of the references which have been made public to the possibility of the matter being investigated by the Government of India.

Passing over a number of other questions which have been mentioned in the addresses of honourable members I would wish finally to offer a few remarks on Excise. My honourable friend Sir Pherozeshah Mehta I understood to say that a large majority of Hindus and Musalmans regard drink as prohibited. That is a statement from which personally I must express my dissent. The term Hindu is applied in a general way to caste as far apart as the Konkanasth Brahman and the Mhar and the Mang, and covers aboriginal tribes such as the Bhils and the Katkaris. Without examining in detail the 646 specified castes, sub-castes, and divisions of sub-castes, plus a few unspecified, which are ranged in the census tables under the term Hindu, I hold for my part, definitely and decidedly, that the great majority of these people do not regard the consumption of drink as prohibited. In my judgment it is contrary to fact to state that the drinking of intoxicants is repellant to the sentiment or forbidden by the religions tenets actually observed by the great majority of the hetorogeneous tribes, races and castes which are covered by the comprehensive term Hindu. Any argument or contention which is based on such a statement is to my mind vitiated by the unsoundness of the premiss—such a contention as, for instance, that which is urged in favour of absolute prohibition. Another point which I think prohibitionists should consider more than from their public utterances they appear to have done is the extreme danger of those who indulge in intoxicants being driven by the difficulty of obtaining liquor to the use of more deleterious substances. Already the high price of liquor has induced resort to the most noxious drug, cocaine; and hardly a day passes without my noticing in the papers reports of cases of illicit dealing in this stuff. If the prohibitionists weighed well the question they would rather see a man permitted to drink in moderation than ruining his physical and moral fibres by intaxication with cocaine.

The Honourable Mr. Parekh complained of liquor-shops being placed on sites contrary to the standing orders and instructions. A question has also been asked on a specific instance of such alleged infringment of rule. I would venture to suggest that the simple way to get such errors remedied when they occur is to apply direct to the local authorities.

Your Excellency's Government has recently issued a resolution dealing with the subject of toddy. I am glad to observe that the orders have called forth no questions and no remarks from honourable members. In the newspapers I have seen a few letters on the subject, but none containing any substantial comment which calls for notice.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major J. W. B. Merewether, First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, to act as Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major-General E. DeBrath, C.B., C.I.E., or pending further orders.

The undermentioned Political Officers have passed in the subjects prescribed for the admission of Military Officers to the Political Department :— Lieutenant L. S. Fenton, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade; Lieutenant A. S. Meek, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade; Lieutenant J. C, Tate, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade; Lieutenant L. E. Lang, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade.

Mr. D. MacDonald to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice Mr. W. Heyland, pending further orders.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter to no duty as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. M. Phillips.

Mr. W. Heyland to do duty as Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway vice Mr. O. C. G. Hayter.

Captain A. T. Kirkwood, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, and Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, and Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, during the absence on leave of Major C. W. Field, or pending further orders.

Lieutenant J. Ramwell, 26th Light Cavalry, to act as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, and Secretary to the Cantonment Committee Poona, in addition to his regimental duties, till relief or pending further orders.

Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on 23rd July or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S , to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I. C. S., passed with credit and Mr. W. P. Cowie, I. C. S., passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on 12th June.

With effect from 3rd March, Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector, and Mr. B.A. Brendon, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector.

With effect from 31st March Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector, and Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., reverting.

With effect from 10th April, Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector.

With effect from 26th April, Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

With effect from 24th March 1908 to 13th April 1908, Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., to be Junior Collecor.

With effect from 14th April 1908, Mr. G F Keatinge, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector and Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies, vice Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., reverting.

Mr. A. G. Wright, M.A. (Cantab, and Aber.), to be on special duty in connection with the Conference to be held in Poona in August next to consider the question of the revision of the Vernacular Masters' Code, etc.

Leave of absence out of India for five months is granted to Lieutenant E. T. Lambert, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from the 3rd July.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant Philip Walter Jupe to be Captain, vice F. G. Steuart, resigned, dated 1st April.

Lieutenant E. H. Stocker, 13th Hussars, has been appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 4th July.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant Frederick James Page is transferred to the 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Centeral India Railway Volunteer Rifles, with effect from the 15th May.

SPORTING NEWS.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

A Forecast.

THE cricket season has set in in right earnest, and though there are still about eight weeks intervening between now and the dates fixed for the Triangular Contest, the prospects of the different sides are being even now very keenly discussed by the cricketing public of the Presidency. From information to hand up to now it appears that all the three sides do not entertain very great hopes of putting strong elevens in the field. As a batting side, the prospective Presidency eleven of 1909 will not suffer in comparison with the team that did battle last year, but it will sadly lack the attacking powers of its predecessor. The absence of Joy, who is at present at Home, will be a loss to the Presidency of the first magnitude. It was his puzzling breaks that led to the Parsi and Hindu batting collapses last year, and it was to his powers that the English victory was in the main due. It is very rarely that the Presidency Selection Committee are fortunate to unearth a bowler of his calibre and his absence will therefore, indeed, be a serious handicap to the Presidency. And besides the Presidency will not have the services of Captain Turner and Lieutenant Townend this year. The Parsis, though they are not quite sure, about getting Bulsara to play are likely to obtain the services of A. H. Mehta, whose inclusion in the team will undoubtedly, strengthen their powers of attack. And, besides, Warden, the left-hander, appears to be this season in the same fighting mood that he was seen to be in last year. The Hindu attack also is expected to be strong as the Hindu Selection Committee hope eventually to secure Balu and have unearthed a couple of good bowlers in Karachi. And therefore though the batting strength of the Presidency is expected to be equal to that of the Parsis and the Hindus, fears are entertained that the strength of English attack will be much inferior to that of the contending elevens. This leads to a querry. Could not the Presidency combination be strengthened by the inclusion in the team of players, whose only fault is that they do not possess the privilege of being the members of the local and Poona Gymkhanas? Could not the oft-beaten track of selection be left untrodden for at least a year and "young blood" be given a chance to show the stuff of which they are made? This is the line of criticism adopted by a number of people against the policy of favouring what they call the "Old Gang" at the expense of true merit; and it must be admitted that this number is legion. These critics might be found instancing Corke of the Y. M. C. A., to mention only one name of the many. Here, they say, is a bowler of real merit, who with a little more encouragement and practice might develop into quite a first class trundler, and who, even as he is at present, is fit for a place in any representative eleven of the Presidency, perhaps the only bowler in the whole of India who possesses a really effective swerve. We are only giving these arguments a place here to enquire if the field of selection could not be extended beyond the two Gymkhanas and a few mofussil players.

THE PRESIDENCY.

To turn to the prospects of the Presidency, every cricketer will be glad to learn that Captain J. G. Greig will be available to defend the Presidency stronghold. He is in as fine trim as he ever was and should pile up a number of centuries before the season is over. F. L. Sprott, who captained the eleven last year, is also available and the half century that he compiled in the very first match of the season and the number of men he stumped showed, that besides being a clever skipper, he is still a fine bat and a brilliant stumper. Milne who also contributed materially to the English victory and ably assisted Joy in bringing about the Parsi and Hindu collapses, is also available this year and will lead the attack. The excellent analysis which he secured in a recent match against the Y. M. C. A. proved him to be in quite brilliant form. Still it is doubtful whether single-handed he would be able to achieve much against the representative Parsi and Hindu teams. Cooper of Ahmednager and Coombs are of course available, but the former cannot be exactly described as a first class bowler, while the latter, though he does send down a few really good balls, also bowls a good many bad ones. Powell and Cheetham are certainties and should make useful contributions to the score. Commander Vines, the Bombay Gymkhana skipper, is also available. Playing *a la* Jessop, he can knock up half a century in a short time ; and considering the fact that occasions often arise when kill-or-cure methods alone prove effective, a batsman of his tremendous hitting powers must be considered an indispensable member of the Presidency as Jessop is regarded of English elevens. J. S. Turner, who is at present in Ajmere, is also available. He is a good bat and a moderate change bowler. Among the players only recently arrived in India, or are shortly expected to arrive, are Lieutenant Brooke, G. N. Foster. Lover, J. V. Young, Gilbert, and Morcom. Lieutenant Brooke has already played a few matches in Bombay and shows himself a consistent bat. He is a certainty. Foster, the Worcestershire bat, comes with a county reputation. He is at present in Kathiawar, and is sure to be asked to play. Lover, the Ceylon bowler, has so far in Bombay not been able to achieve anything substantial, and it is very doubtful if he will be asked to play. J. V. Young and Morcom are shortly expected in Bombay, but as to that nothing definite has been known as yet. Gilbert is at present presumably in Simla and is expected back shortly in Bombay. He comes with a first-class Home reputation as he was some time ago selected as a reserve in the English team that went to Australia. Captain Rutter does not appear to be in form this year. It will be seen that the Presidency are strong in the batting department, but are not quite up to the mark in defence.

THE PARSIS.

The Parsi cricketing prospects are decidedly gloomy this year, and there is no hope of getting even a moderately good eleven together for the coming match. K. M. Mistry, the Patiala crack, the finest Indian bat after Ranji, is not likely to don flannels for the Parsis this season. He is just now in fine form, and only the other day hit up a century in magnificent style at Simla. The chances of his coming down to Poona or Bombay are extremely remote. His absence will undoubtedly seriously handicap the Parsis. Bulsara, who is at present at Delhi, having lately given up his post at Ajmere is likely to be another absentee. Owing to business engagements there is little hope of his doing battle for his side. Possessing a fine stamina, he is perhaps the only player on the Parsee side who can bowl unchanged throughout an innings, and his loss to the Parsis would therefore be serious. H. D. Kanga, who is studying medicine at Home is also unavailable. Turning now to the material that is available for the Parsis, we learn that Dr. Pavri will skipper the Parsee team this year. He can always be relied on to make a decent contribution to the scores, and is, besides, a fairly good change bowler. Looking to the very limited field of selection at the disposal of the Parsis, he would be simply indispensable, the more so, as Mistry who captained the side last year is an uncertain quantity this time. The absence of Bulsara is, as said above, a serious handicap, but it will however be compensated for by the inclusion in the team of A. H. Mehta, who is at present in Cashmere. At his best he was the finest bowler in India. Report says that he is assiduously practising in Cashmere and is in fine form just at present. Though no longer quite the demon bowler that he was about three or four years ago, he should still prove greatly useful to his side with his puzzling breakbacks. Warden is another certainty. He is admittedly the first bowler in India to-day. With his marvellous breaks, he is almost unplayable at his best. He, however, lacks staying power, and as the Parsee Selection Committee apprehend another breakdown this year in his case, unable as he is to stand the strain of three big matches within a short space of time, it is very likely that he will not be asked to play at Poona, but will be reserved for the Bombay contests. K. B. Mistry of Ajmere is a certainty. His round-arm, puzzling good lengths have many a time gathered in a good harvest of wickets. Though a poor field, he is a useful bat at times, and has more often than not made a goodly contribution to the total. Mulla, a hitter after the Jessopian style, is also a certainty. His century against the Presidency the year before last must be fresh in the memory of all. Dinshaw of Karachi will also be invited to play for the Parsis. He has a sound defence and may be expected to run up a pretty big score. Meherhomji is also available. Nothing need be said here about the Palairet of the Parsis, as the public are so well aware of his cricketing prowess. Shapur Chothia, the young Elphinstonian, will also be included in the eleven. He is not in form just at present, but is expected to run into it in a short time. For his inches, he is the finest cricketer going. Then there is D. Kapadia, a fast run-getting bat and a dashing field. Ghadiali, a Karachi bowler, was lately seen practising at the nets in Bombay, but it is not certain whether he will be asked to play. Then there are Daruwalla, the "whole hogger," Dubash, a fairly good change-bowler, Elchidana, a useful bat, and Madon, another change-bowler, to fall back upon. On the whole, as said above, the Parsi prospects are a bit gloomy with the uncertainty about Mistry of Patiala and Bulsara. There are, however, still about six or seven weeks intervening between now and the dates fixed for the contests, a pretty long time in which to get the players accept the invitation to play.

THE HINDUS.

The Hindu Selection Committee have every hope of putting a strong representative team in the field. They have unearthed a quartette of good players in Bombay, Karachi and Ahmednagar, of whom great things are expected. The only thing on which the Committee feels any uneasiness is about the possibility of Balu not donning flannels. The latter is still the premier Hindu bowler in India, though he is, like A. H. Mehta, not quite the veritable demon that he was half a decade ago. He strained his arm a few years ago while practising and he has not yet throughly recovered from the strain. Last year he was not in his form, though in the beginning of this year at Calcutta he played for the Maharaja of Natore eleven and acquitted himself very creditably. However, during the season that commenced last month he has played very few matches, and as he is stated to be still complaining of the strain on his arm, the Committee are not quite sure if they will eventually succeed in getting him to lead the Hindu attack. If he is not able to play for his side, it will indeed be a serious handicap to the Hindus. Shivram of the cricketing quartette of Balu Bros. is a certainty. Provokingly precise, he rarely sends down a wide or a loose delivery. He is also a fairly good bat. P. K. Telang, the Hindu Jessop, who is at present in Benares, will be asked to play, but it is not quite certain whether he can manage to come down to Bombay. The Selection Committee, however, hope to get him. D. K. Telang (junior) who has been batting splendidly this season, is a certainty. Pai, probably the finest bat among the Hindus, is also available. A forcing bat, he is dangerous if well set, and is, besides, a most brilliant field. Date is another certainty. Having a sound defence, his also is a difficult wicket to dislodge when well set. He is, besides, a good change bowler and a fine field. Then there is the Captain of the Hindus, C. V. Mehta, a reliable bat and a fairly good change bowler, whose skilful skippering last year was generally applauded. Talpade will most likely be asked to play. He is a good bowler and a moderate bat. Mehendale is said to be not in form and is not likely to be invited. Erasha's inclusion in the team will depend on the form he shows previous to the big fixture. As the Committee hope to get a couple of fine bowlers from Karachi, they have decided to call upon these and other bowlers together with Erasha to come down to Bombay and take part in half a dozen Hindu Gymkhana matches and then to make the final selection on the merit of the form shown. They are determined not to make any selection on past reputation. Sesachari has also been asked to satisfy the Committee as to his form before he is selected, and in case he fails to come up to the necessary standard Diveker will be asked to keep the wickets in his place. The new players unearthed by the Committee are N. L. Sempre of Karachi, Shroff of Ahmednagar, Kirtiker, a local talent, and Bhatwadeker, another Bombay man. The first named is a fine bat and a moderate bowler. Shroff is highly spoken of by men from Ahmednagar and is reported to have hit up a century in fine style only a few days ago against a Satara eleven. Kirtiker, the young Xavierite, is also a fine bat and is considered a certainty. Bhatwadeker's inclusion is not quite certain. Thus the Hindus have good hopes of collecting a strong eleven. The combination will be decidedly strong if Balu consents to play and Telang can manage to come down to Bombay.

B.

GOLF.

Bombay Golfers' Cup.

The first round in the competition for the Golfers' Cup, which is played for by match play over nine holes of the Bombay course, twice yearly, has just been completed, 56 entries were received and the following is the result :—

Bye ...	—8	R Harwood
Bye ...	—2	G F D Tennant
Bye ...	—3	B H Duxbury
Bye ...	—9	C Marsden
A H Compton	—8	P J Arnot
P J Arnot	—4	
C H Roberts	Scr	C H Roberts
R E A Elliott	—4	
S N Powell	—7	S N Powell
H P Hebbethwaite...	—7	
C E Redman	—9	R Aitken
R Aitken	Scr	
H J Shaw	—8	L Thacker
L H Thacker	—9	
H T Gorrie	—6	P V Davies
P V Davies	—9	
G C Phillips	—9	G C Phillips
A R Boyd	Scr	
E B Onseley	—4	E B Onseley
M W Fleischer	—5	
J H Hardie	—4	J H Hardie
W G Manfield	—9	
E Terrers Nicholson	Scr	A C Owen
A C Owen	—7	
J W Young	—6	N Medley
N E Medley	—7	
A Muirhead	—9	A P Stewart
A P Stewart	—4	
R Butters	—9	R Butters
W E Holl	—9	
J Robertson	—2	C Keith
C Keith	—4	
A S Bishop	—3	G Lennox
G Lennox	—9	
M Innes Ker	—2	M Innes Ker
H P T Lattey	—5	
A Geddis...	—8	C A Russ
C A Russ...	Scr	
A Boonono	—4	C W Breul
C W Breul	—6	
W C Lane	—7	R C Lowndes
R C Lowndes	—4	
S R Macdonald	—5	S R Macdonald
D B Binning	—5	
W Kleinjung	—6	W Kleinjung
J H Robinson		
Major Thomas	—8	E Savi
E E Savi	—9	
A Gittins	Scr	A Gittins
W Priestly	—6	
R P Scott	Scr	W Skelton
W Skelton	—8	
Bye ...	—4	D M D Sanderson
Bye ...	Scr	E G Coombs
Bye ...	Scr	R D England
Bye ...	—9	L Margoleouth

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The following table is a record of the matches played in this competition to date :—

—	Y. M. C. A.	R. A.	G. T.	Rovers	Glosters	C. G.	B. G.	P. G.	Hornets.
Y. M. C. A.	...	0 ...	...	... 0	1·0 ...	...	0	0	0
R. A.	4·0	...	...	0	1·1	...	...	...	1·1
G. T.	...	...	...	1·6	0	0 ...	...	0	...
Rovers		3·0	6·1	...	...	0 ...		3·1	3·1
Gloster	0	1·1	3·0	...	...	0 ...		1·5	...
C. G.	...	...	2 0	1·0	3·0	...	2·0	...	...
B. G.	2·0	...	...	...	...	0 ...	...		0
P. G.	8·0	...	6·0	1·2	5·1	...	...	...	...
Hornets	6·0	1·1	...	1·3	...	...	6·0	...	...

(a) The headed columns are intended for the scores.

(b) The side lines are to show against which team the score has been made.

(c) Similarly, the headed columns will show against which team the score has been lost, the score being shewn in the inverse order.

A SARCOPHHAGUS of the fourth century B.C., containing two skeletons in a perfect state of preservation, and a number of Ionic and Corinthian vases and other objects of the same era, have been discovered at Taranto.

THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Fair Play," who clearly seems to be very much cut up by the success of last Sunday's meeting, tries to misrepresent the true state of affairs. With a view, therefore, that the public may not be led to believe that he is right, if allowed to go uncontradicted, I take the liberty of placing the following remarks before your readers.

In the first place he tries to make out that the meeting of the 29th was not intended to be representative of the community. That meeting was said to be "a largely attended meeting of the members of the Portuguese community." What idea does this phrase convey, except that the meeting was intended to be a representative one of the community? So it was understood by everybody to be, except perhaps "Fair Play" and Co. I know that even strangers understood it to be a meeting of the Portuguese community of Bombay. Moreover, our people all know from past experience that like the tailors of Tooley Street the gentlemen, who met at a secret conclave, convened by private letters and not by annnouncements in the papers of the community or by hand-bills freely and openly circulated (as all the meetings of the community are always convened) desired the public to believe that their meeting was of the whole community. Seeing that their efforts to pose upon the public and the Lisbon Government as the community's representatives have been foisted, Mr. "Fair Play," who holds a brief for them, wants to throw dirt upon last Sunday's meeting. He says it was almost wholly composed of illiterate persons and that such meetings can easily be arranged. I challange "Fair Play" to arrange a meeting such as that of Sunday last, and I undertake to place the Framji Cawasji Institute Hall at his disposal free of charge for the purpose. He perhaps has forgotten the lesson his party had, not many years ago, when they convened a meeting at the F. C. Hall by misrepresentation of the real facts to the "Coor" people, by going from "Coor" to "Coor," and the whole community flocked to the Hall and turned the tables on them and the prime-movers had to leave the Hall, allowing the community to pass such resolutions as it desired. I was present at last Sunday's meeting and I say (as many elderly persons present said) that never before in our community was there a meeting so representative of all classes of the community. The large Hall of the Institute was filled up by the educated members of the community which numbered several Graduates of the Bombay University and medical gentlemen (not to enumerate them as your correspondent's party is wont to). There were certainly a number of persons whom your correspondent terms "illiterate", but who, I can assure your readers, are not so though they may not be knowing English. These people, however have every right to know what the community, to which they belong, does, and, as such, are entitled to be present at the meetings of the community, especially at meetings convened openly and publicly and not held secretly by inviting a few individuals only by private letters, as was the case with the meeting of the 29th ultimo. They also have a right when present at such meetings, to be explained in the language they understand the object and the resolutions of the meeting, and this was done at Sunday's meeting by Mr. Pinto, whom your correspondent tries to ridicule. The handbills, convening the meeting, was issued not only in the Goa language but also in English and Portuguese ; and this was necessary in order not to exclude anybody, however humble he may be, as is done by all the other communities in Bombay whenever a public meeting of importance is held by them. The phrase "seven or eight" is a mis-translation of the original which meant a small number.

As to the legality or otherwise of the appointment of Dr. Pais, I need not deal with, as the whole matter was sufficiently and elaborately discussed by the speakers at Sunday's meeting, and as the authorities who made the appointment are expected to know their duty well.

The rest of the vituperation of your correspondent deserves and in my opinion, needs no reply.

Before conclusion, I again challange "Fair Play" and his party to convene, if they dare, a public meeting only of the educated classes, keeping aside the "illiterate masses" as he terms them, and I am sure they will find to their discomfiture that they are not interpreting the real feelings of the community.—Yours, etc.,

INDIGNATION.

Bombay, July 7.

P.S.—In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have to request you to give publicity to the following few lines, which have been occasioned by the appearance in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Gazette" of a correspondence signed "Facts."

At the outset allow me to remark that both "Fair Play" and "Facts" clearly go upon the maxim : "If you have no good case, try and abuse the other side. "Facts" apparently does not either know the real facts, or, in order to prejudice the minds of your readers, tries to mutilate them. He says that the meeting of the 29th ultimo. was of the cream of the Portuguese community. This is an absurd notion, which nobody, except perhaps "Facts" and a few others, holds. If, as he says, these cream people are fit to be the leaders, why has the community always ignored them? The community as a whole does not even care to know of their existence. If "Facts" was correct, it is but common sense that the community would entertain them as its leaders and not treat the cream as curd by leaving them to themselves. He also says that the meeting was attended by 200 persons. My information is that there were not more than 50 people ; but granting, for the sake of argument, that he is correct, what are 200 persons to a community which numbers over 30,000 and which counts at least 10,000 educated persons? Moreover, if they are the leaders and the cream, why are they afraid to call a public meeting by notices in the newspapers or by handbills and not confine themselves to inviting a few persons by private letters? The last point is that at the meeting of Sunday last there were 98 per cent. illiterate persons present. According to my calculation there were over 2,000 people present in all. If then, only 2 per cent. of these were educated, merely 20 or so of such persons attended the meeting. This is utterly absurd, as the handbill convening the meeting was signed by 20 persons, and all of them were present at the meeting. I am sure "Facts" is not so blind to facts as to say that besides the signatories there were no more educated persons present there.

Bombay, July 8.

INDIGNATION

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Any one reading the letter of "Fair Play" in your issue of the 7th instant, would naturally infer from the incoherent and rambling statements made, that the Portuguese community was, by some patriarchal arrangement, suddenly split into two separate units, viz., the Goanese, and the Portuguese. Further, that the Portuguese, as differentiated from the Goanese, are of such transcendental abilities, that the Forty Immortals of France, might well feel uneasy about retaining their laurels. Having premised his case, with his tongue in his cheek, he is good enough to endeavour to make the public understand, that the other side, the Goanese, is composed of such congenital idiots, as not even to be able to grasp the question at issue.

Before I touch upon the merits of the question under dispute, I should like to inform the public that the Portuguese community of Bombay is composed mainly of Goans, or as they are ungrammatically termed the Goanese. The attempt, therefore, to delude the public into the belief, that there are two separate units, is utterly and wickedly false. It is an undiluted absurdity, and the pity of it is, that "Fair Play" knows that he is gulling the public. The truth is, that all the Indian subjects have earned for themselves, the privileges of Portuguese nationality, that is, the Portuguese Constitutton makes no distinction between the European and the Indian subjects of the Portuguese Crown.

In Bombay, the Portuguese community consists mainly of Goanese (Goans), a fact well known to the Bombay public. It is easy to understand the object of "Fair Play" in trying to mislead the public. He wants it to believe that the meeting of the 29th ultimo, of which he is the champion, was intended for, and attended by, these precious Portuguese, and as such, that it alone deserves consideration, or respect.

After attempting to establish what he fancies, this distinction, he very generously concedes to the poor Goanese, as he terms them, the right of discussing diplomatic matters equally with his Portuguese, which, in this instance, happens to be the nomination of a member of the community as acting Consul-General. The matter clearly is one of appreciation by the general body of a people, affected by this nomination, and not one of political "finesse," which in this case is absolutely nil. The attempt to introduce into the matter, the question of the legality of the appointment cannot be justified on any ground. This is a question purely departmental, and between Dr. L. P. de Rozario and the Portuguese Minister. It has nothing whatever to do with the Portuguese community. I refrain from entering further on this point, as any details must necessarily cause pain, to one, whose advanced age and position, we must respect. Personally, I do not think, that he has been happy in being drawn in discussing the point raised in the Press. But that is his look out ; and not of anybody else.

The attempt of "Fair Play" to question the veracity or fairness of your reporter is on a par with the whole purport of his letter, which is to place the public in a fog, regarding both the meetings. That the meeting of the 4th instant, was the only one, that voiced the feeling of the community, is beyond question, as it was held openly, and with all the formalities necessary for a public meeting. Those who were responsible for that meeting disdained to resort to any other methods, but that of fair and open discussion of the question, which, to them, is still one of general approval of the appointment.

The meeting of which "Fair Play" is the champion, was a meeting which must be regarded as secret. Besides questioning the legality of the appointment, it had the bad taste to belittle the social position of Dr. B. Pais, which, as a matter of fact, is certainly a good deal better, than that of most of the fossils, that had gathered in a bye-lane of Cavel, afraid even of the dim light, under which they carried on their deliberations.

It is a sorry business that "Fair Play" has entered into. The aspersions that he has cast on respectable citizens of Bombay, albeit Portuguese, the systematic attempts to pervert truth, and the obvious chargrin that he shows, after the ignominious defeat of the fossilised cranks, shews him to be a mere tool in the hands of unscrupulous wire-pullers.—Yours, etc.,

PAULO VERONI.

[This correspondence is now closed.—Ed. *B. G.*]

BOMBAY'S NEW THEATRE.

Description of the Building.

IN anticipation of the laying of the foundation stone on Saturday of the new "Grand Opera House," which is to be built near Chowpatti, Bombay, we give below a description of the building which is to house Mr. Maurice Bandmann's Companies during their future visits to this city. Mr. J. F. Karaka, a well-known local merchant, and his brother, Mr. B. F. Karaka, are financing the building of the theatre, which is expected to be opened about February next and they have concluded an agreement with Mr. Bandmann that it will be available for his companies whenever they may visit Bombay.

The exterior of the "Opera House" will be freely faced with white stone in a classic design, and it will certainly form a handsome addition to the buildings at the north end of the new Queen's Road. It is to be of commodious dimensions, there being provision on the ground floor for fourteen rows of seats, each having accommodation for thirty persons. Behind these (the orchestra stalls) there will be a row of boxes raised two feet above the level of the last line of seats, so that they will command an uninterrupted view of the stage. There will also be an ample promenade which, if necessary, can be utilised for two extra rows of stalls. Above the boxes and stalls will be a tier containing the dress circle, with eight rows of seats each providing room for twenty-five persons, and patrons of this part of the house will have the advantage of a promenade on a terrace, built above the carriage porch. Again above the dress circle, the pit and gallery seats will afford accommodation for 300 people. The gallery at the back will be raised, so that there will be no interference with the view of the stage by those seated in the pit.

The staircases will be contained by two towers, one on each side of the building. One of these is surmounted by a dome, while the other, a dwarf tower, will be given a flat roof. Ample provision is being made for ventilation and the building will be so constructed as to ensure its being fire-proof. The space devoted to the stage will be 60 feet by 30 feet, the standard dimensions adopted by Mr. Bandmann in all his theatres in the East, with the object of using interchangeable sets of scenery. The comfort of the performers is being given proper attention, and there will be a number of dressing-rooms conveniently fitted. The whole space occupied by the building will be 120 yards by 85 yards, and as the site measures 120 yards by 115 yards, room is left on either side for gardens.

The ceremony on Saturday take place at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Justice Beaman will preside and Brigadier General Barter, C.V.O., C.B., will lay the foundation stone. A musical programme will be supplied by the band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Last week there were only 1,478 plague deaths in all India, the Punjab reporting 71, the Bombay Presidency 79, Bengal 60, the Madras Presidency 41, the United Provinces 80, Burma 86, the Mysore State 60, and Rajputna 1.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Bombay Islam C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

A striking feature of the match played on the Gymkhana ground to-day was the tall scoring of Captain Greig and Major Wood for the Poona Gymkhana and the exceptionally loose wicket-keeping of the Islamites whereby they conceded no fewer than 33 byes and the capital fielding of the Poona Gymkhana. Poona held out magnificently for 250 when they closed their innings for seven wickets down. The Bombayites were all out for 117. Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Major Arnold b Tumboowalla	0
Capt Greig st Peer Mahomed b Yusuff Beg	113
Capt Lucas b Ali	0
Major Hudson b Ali	0
Mr S C Campbell st Yussuf b Tumboowalla	16
Major Wood c Ali Shah b Mukaji	68
Mr S S Arthur (not out)	15
Colonel Parker b Bash Ali	5
Capt Scaife, Mr R C Wilson Mr L A Fanshawe	Did not bat.
Extras	33
Total	250

BOMBAY ISLAM C. C.

C M Ali c and b Greig	13
Hadi Tyabji c Scaife b Campbell	0
Aziz c Greig b Campbell	0
Yusuf Beg c and b Campbell	32
Mahomed c and b Greig	2
Peer Mahomed c Fanshawe b Campbell	22
Currim c Greig b Campbell	2
Ali Shah b Greig	0
Jamborwalla (not out)	45
Mullaji b Campbell	6
Bcsh Ali c Wood b Campbell	4
Extra	1
Total	117

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 9th July.

147. Detail for the week ending 10th instant :—

To-day Friday, 9th inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

AN estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,70,959 has been sanctioned for the construction of offices and quarters for officers, clerks and menials, required at the headquarters of the new engineering and traffic department of the East India Railway at Dhanbaid.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Annual Report.

THE following is the report of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, on the working of the Courts of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, for the year 1908:—

I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, the following report on the working of the Benches of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, for the year ending 31st December 1908.

Establishment of New Court.—In the year 1904 His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased, under the provision of Section 18 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), to sanction the establishment of three Courts of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Girgaum, Mazagaon and Dadar, and in Government Resolution, dated the 28th March 1908, the establishment of a fourth Court at the Esplanade Police Court was sanctioned with effect from April 1908. In consequence of the establishment of a new Court the Honorary Presidency Magistrates were re-grouped in order that a sufficient number might be allotted to each Court. Twenty-nine Honorary Presidency Magistrates were allotted to the Girgaum Court, twenty-six to the Mazagaon Court, twenty-eight to the Dadar Court and twenty-seven to the Fort Court.

Reduction of Quorum.—With a view to obviate the difficulty experienced in forming a quorum at the Courts of Girgaum, Mazagaon and Dadar during the hot weather, I, under the authority vested in me by Government Resolution, dated the 29th July 1905, Judicial Department, authorised in accordance with the existing practice, any two Honorary Presidency Magistrates to form a quorum and to proceed with the hearing and disposal of cases from 16th March to 15th June 1908. In their Notification, dated the 28th March 1908, Judicial Department, Government were however pleased to sanction the permanent reduction in the number of Honorary Presidency Magistrates necessary to form a quorum from three to two. I accordingly directed that two Honorary Presidency Magistrates should constitute a Bench for each day from the 1st May 1908, and to each of these Benches I appointed a substitute or reserve Honorary Presidency Magistrate, and on the 15th April 1908 issued a Circular laying down the procedure the guidance of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates. It was subsequently represented to me that the system of appointing a Bench of only two Magistrates with reserves for transacting Court business might be altered. I, therefore, obtained the opinion of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates whether it was desirable to alter that system by appointing three Honorary Presidency Magistrates to each Bench without reserves. The majority of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, however, were in favour of the existing system and no alteration was therefore made.

Want of Quorum.—The permanent adoption of a quorum of two Honorary Presidency Magistrates has not only reduced the number of days on which the Court could not be held at Dadar, but it gives me pleasure to record that during the year under review there was not a single day on which the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Girgaum, Mazagaon and Fort Benches were unable to hold a sitting for want of a quorum. The Dadar Court was unable to sit on three days only during the year viz. on 27th January, 12th March and 27th May 1908. The failure to obtain a quorum at Dadar on these dates is partly to be attributed to the fact that timely intimation was not sent by Honorary Presidency Magistrate of their inability to attend and also to the fact that few Honorary Presidency Magistrates reside at Dadar and it is more difficult to obtain substitutes at that Court. The great majority of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates carefully observed the instructions conveyed in the Circular, dated 15th April 1908, by arranging for the services of a substitute or sending timely intimation of their inability to attend. Owing, however, to the non-observance by a few there would have been no quorum on about eighteen occasions at each Court had not the Judicial clerks managed to obtain substitutes at the last minute. I think it is to the credit of the Judicial clerks that on only three days a Court was unable to sit.

Good services rendered by certain Honorary Presidency Magistrates.—I would here take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government the good services rendered by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates in attending the various Benches at short notice in order to form a quorum. It will be seen from the following statement that certain gentlemen putting aside their personal convenience rendered invaluable assistance by attending the Courts from time to time as substitutes and in this connection I would specially like to mention the name of Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, but for whose zeal the Dadar Court would have been repeatedly unable to sit and considerable inconvenience would have been caused to the public and to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates who attended.

It may be pointed out that there is no rule providing for the elimination from the list of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of any gentleman, who has failed to attend with fair regularity or to give timely notice of his inability to attend. With a view to put a stop to his irregularity, I would respectfully suggest that any Honorary Presidency Magistrate, who may have absented himself on more than five occasions from the Court to which his services are assigned without sending an intimation of his inability to attend should, unless good cause be shown, be liable to have his name removed by Government from the list of Honorary Presidency Magistrates on a report from this office.

In or about September 1908, one of the Agent of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals informed the Bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Girgaum, that all the Agents of the Society had received orders not to arrest and bring up before the Courts persons driving diseased bullocks belonging to the Bombay Municipality. This matter being brought to my notice correspondence passed between the Municipal Commissioner, the Secretary, Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and myself on the subject, and I am glad to be able to record that the practice has been discontinued.

I have the honour to submit that great credit is due to Mr. A. K. Leslie, to the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned, and to many other Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the successful work performed by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates in 1908. Mr. Leslie, the President of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association, was untiring in his efforts to promote the objects of that Society, which exists for the purpose of bringing members into closer relation for the discussion of matters connected with the duties of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, of securing comparative uniformity of decisions and of increasing the usefulness of the members of the Honorary Magistracy. Many other Magistrates by their regular attendance and by making themselves acquainted with the special conditions, prevailing in the locality under their jurisdiction, largely contributed towards the successful working of the Courts.

In conclusion I beg to state that it gives me pleasure to be able to record that the greatest harmony continued to exist between the members of each Bench throughout the year under review, and that the staff attached to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates Courts, viz., Mr. Ramrao Narayan (Head Clerk), the Judicial clerks and the accountants under them continued to be as energetic and hardworking as heretofore.

On the above the following Resolution has been passed ; The four Benches of the Honourary Presidency Magistrates dealt with 39,922 cases affecting 42,633 persons during the year 1908, the corresponding figures in 1907 being 39,128 and 41, 973.

The net amount of fines recovered amounted to Rs. 45,244 of which Rs. 8,735 were made over to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The expenditure incurred by the four Courts and borne by Government amounted to Rs. 7,233 as against Rs. 5,595 last year, the rise being due to increased "contingencies" and to the provision of furniture for the fourth Court.

The Governor in Council observes with satisfaction that the reduction to two in the number of Honorary Presidency Magistrates necessary to form a quorum, has proved successful, and that on three occasions only was a Bench unable to sit for want of a quorum.

The year's record is satisfactory, and while the acknowledgments of Government are due to the whole body of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, they are so more especially to Mr. A. K. Leslie and to the gentlemen named in paragraph 7 of the report.

The gentlemen named in paragraph 7 are as follows :—Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, Mr. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao K. Vandekar, Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar, Dr. Dinanath V. Naik Dandekar, Mr. Damodardas Govardhandas Sukhadvala, Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, and Mr. Shamaldas Parabhudas Jivandas. These gentlemen attended their magisterial duties with great regularity.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 8.

There has been a considerable increase in the intensity of the Arabian Sea Monsoon. Some heavy falls of rain are reported from the West Coast of the Peninsula, and the current has extended well into the central parts of the country. Nearly general rain is reported from the Central Provinces, the West of the United Provinces, Eastern Bengal, Assam and Burma, and local rain from the Punjab, the East of the United Provinces and the Peninsula. Moulmein had five inches; Barisal, three; Bareilly, two; Lucknow and Muktesar, one-and-half; Murree, four; Dehra Dun, Sutna, Amraoti, Nagpur, Chanda, Ahmedabad and Aurangabad, one; Ratnagiri, eight; Mangalore, seven; and Goa, six.

Conditions over the Bay have not changed appreciably.

The forecast says the rainfall is likely to continue as at present, but with some increase in the North of the Peninsula.

An earthquake of some severity was recorded this morning at Simla, at nine and a half minutes past three. Its origin appears to be about three hundred and fifty miles distant in some northerly direction.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	30·93	27·27	32·16	21·68
Thursday, 8th July............	0·88	1·00	0·48	0 21
Total......	31·87	28 27	32·64	21·89
Same date last year...	35·68	33·33	31·95	27·19

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 7.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·70	31·82	30·53	33·29

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (7th)	91·6	82·1	...	...
Jask	92·8	82·8	...	...
Muskat (7th)	101·8	88 1	...	...
Multan	95·3	79·0	0·35	0·50
Rawalpindi	92·4	75·4	...	5·57
Lahore	95·4	81·2	...	4·22
Sirsa	97·3	79·6	...	2·41
Ambala	91·5	76·0	0·10	6·96
Delhi	89·7	78·2	0·15	9·99
Agra	90·5	79·0	0·76	5 62
Mainpuri	89·3	78·0	0·38	12·98
Jhansi	93·0	79·5	...	7·33
Cawnpore	92·7	78·0	...	12·73
Allahabad	95 6	79·0	0·06	20·29
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	91·5	83·0	...	0·01
Ajmer	93·4	82·2	...	7·14
Jaipur	92·2	76·6	0·12	8·38
Kotah	95·0	83·1	...	9·26
Bhuj	91·6	79 0	0·02	2·67
Dwarka	86 8	80·2	0·03	12·85
Veraval	83·2	78·8	0·35	6·70
Rajkot	90·9	77·7	0 01	6·18
Bhavnagar Para	91·6	78·5	0·22	8·60
Surat	86·6	77·1	0·13	15·74
Ahmedabad	93·6	78·7	0·99	8·89
Deesa	94·8	80·9	...	1·52
Neemuch	94·0	76·8	...	3·69
Indore	90 6	75·1	...	4·92
Jubbulpore	91·5	74 3	0·76	9·81
Saugor	91·1	75·0	0·20	11·66
Hoshangabad	94·6	78·4	0·13	5·38
Khandwa	89·7	77·1	0·03	5·69
Akola	95·2	75·1	0·24	6·88
Amraoti	95·3	73·8	0·80	9·27
Nagpur	94·6	74·8	1·00	8·91
Chanda	90·5	76·0	1·13	19 59
Raipur	90·2	75 1	0·62	21·89
Bombay	83·9	76·0	0·21	43·65
Ratnagiri	83·3	73·9	7·50	35 17
Mormugao	78·5	72·7	4·75	50·87
Karwar	81·3	72 0	3·25	5·68
Malegaon	93·9	73 6	0·31	4·15
Ahmednagar	88·4	78·5	...	4·15
Poona	82·0	73·3	...	5·10
Sholapur	93·8	71·4	...	13·47
Bijapur	88·7	70·2	...	4·07
Belgaum	73·3	65·1	0·33	10·84
Aurangabad	90 2	71·7	0·88	11·41
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	85·8	72·7	...	7·51
Mangalore	77·7	71·9	70·9	59·91
Calicut	78·8	73·1	2·13	43·67
Cochin	77·2	73·3	2·12	29·99
Colombo	84·0	75·5	0·28	7·33
Masulipatam	82·8	75·6	0·43	4·28
Bellary	89 0	74·3	0·07	0·19
Cuddapah	93 2	75·6	0·11	2·22
Madras	91 5	79·5	...	2·59
Bangalore	79·3	66·8	...	0·51
Coimbatore	84·4	69·8	...	1·33
Trichinopoly	91·6	78·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	96 9	79·0	...	0·29

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 8th July was 29·614 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS 8TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Hansi.—Showery. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Continues cloudy. Looks like clearing up. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Delhi.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Agra.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purpose. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Gingelly being sown.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Amraoti.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want more rain.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purpose.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants want more rain.

Dholera.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purpose.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th July, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen; Multan records 0·35", Ambala 0·10" and Delhi 0·15". Skies are heavily overcast in the submontane districts and at Delhi but lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect nearly everywhere but the minimum is lower than usual only at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Allahabad has received 0·13", Mainpuri 0·38" and Agra 0·76". Skies are generally lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the extreme north-western districts but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0·12". Skies are heavily clouded in Lower Sind but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0·99" of rain, Surat 0·13", Bhavnager Para 0·22" and Veraval 0·35". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal except for an excess during the day in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Sauger has had 0·20", Jubbulpure 0·76", Hoshangabad 0·13", Akola 0·24", Amraoti 0·80", Nagpur 1·00", Raipur 0·62" and Chanda 1·13". Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity has increased and is now normal. Maximum temperature is in excess but the minimum is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·21", Ratnagiri 7·50", Mormugao 4·75" and Karwar 3·25". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Malegaon records 0·31", Belgaum 0·33" and Aurangabad 0·88". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general in the Central Provinces and on the West Coast. The amounts recorded at stations between Ratnagiri and Cochin have been heavy. Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain in Kathiawar, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Deccan. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana and the United Provinces and generally heavily clouded elsewhere. Conditions in the Arabian Sea to the south of Latitude 15° continue unsettled.

General rain is probable on the West Coast and the Central Provinces and local rain in Kathiawar and Gujarat. A few falls may occur in the Deccan, the Punjab and the United Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

THE WEAK PLACES OF FRANCE.

Dangerously near the northern boundary of the well-defined "earthquake zone" which girdles the earth between the parallels of 34deg. and 42deg. N. latitude. the Mediterranean coast of France has been marvellously free from seismic disturbances. The serious outbreak in the Riviera, however is a sharp reminder of the unstable nature of the earth's interior in its immediate vicinity and the shock so far north as Grenoble suggests latent subterranean forces of which for centuries the only indications have been the numerous thermal springs of Central France. During previous earthquakes in Spain and Italy the temperature of some of these natural Artesian wells has risen enormously, in one instance an increase of 75deg, F. being recorded.

SIR E. MAUNDE THOMPSON.

Sir E. Maunde Thompson, whose retirement from the post of Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, takes place after forty-eight years' service, was born in Jamaica in 1840. Educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, he was appointed an assistant in the British Museum in 1861, Keeper of the MSS. and Egerton Librarian in 1878, and Principal Librarian 1888. He is a member of various learned societies at home and abroad, and has received several honorary degrees from British Universities. Sir E. Maunde Thompson has a long list of publications to his credit, and was Sandars Reader in Bibliography at Cambridge 1895 96 and 1905.6.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

Mrs. Barnett has an optimistic article in the current number of the "Toynbee Record" on the Garden Suburb at Hampstead. "It is good to know," she writes, "that along most of the roads hedges have been accepted of the usual ugly fences—hedges in which we have mingled sweet-briar, jasmine, clematis, and wild roses—and now the daffodils appear, the thousands and thousands of which are hidden in the orchard and small open spaces. . . . Oh, yes! There is quite enough accomplished even in the two years to enable one to have a pleasant afternoon in the Suburb, and return after a long walk, tired, interested, hopeful. and, I trust, critical; for those of us who love progress are ever grateful for criticism. In all there will ultimately be a population of 12,000 people living on the land of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Turst.

THE INVENTOR OF THE TELEPHONE.

One of the most notable visitors to England this season from the United States has arrived in the person of Dr. Graham Bell, the well-known inventor of the telephone. Dr. Bell is a Scotsman, having been born in Edinburgh in 1847, though he was but twenty-three when he went out to Canada. Soon after his emigration he became Professor of Physiology at Boston University, and patented the invention of the telephone in 1876. Dr. Bell has often told about the accomplishment of his momentous work.

THE HEART OF DARTMOOR.

At no place visited in the course of their short motor tour through the Duchy of Cornwall had the Prince and Princess of Wales a more enjoyable time than at Princetown. Situated on high ground in one of the most wild and desolate parts of Dartmoor, the little town which clusters round the big granite-built convict prison is visited in summer months by a large number of tourists, who either reach it by driving across the Moor-road from Moretonhampstead, which passes through some of the bleakest and best scenery in all the land, or by taking the train from Plymouth. The railway climbs round and round the various tors, getting ever higher and higher, and giving at each turn of the line magnificent views over the wild and desolate moor-land in every direction. A visit to Princetown is an excursion which no one in this district of Devon should fail to make.

THE SLACKNESS OF THE ENGLISH.

The Character Sketch of the "Review of Reviews" for June is devoted to Sir Robert Stout, Chief Justice and ex-Prime Minister of New Zealand, who is now revisiting England after an absence of forty-six years. Sir Robert Stout, on being interviewed concerning his first impressions of the English of to-day, expressed himself with much frankness upon what he regards as their slackness in all things: "You are slack all round," he said. "The strenuous life seems to have gone out of fashion. You are given over to amusement and when you are not playing you can hardly be said to be working. Look at the labourers in the streets and watch the leisurely way in which they put in time on their job. In agriculture the same. Your Government takes next to no pains to help the farmer. You have hardly any experimental farms, few agricultural farms, few agricultural colleges next to no expert advisers available anywhere. You are pottering along in the same old hugger-mugger fashion of your grandfathers. And in trade you are nearly as bad. "Slackness," Sir Robert added, "is the national failing: lack of enterprise, lack of energy. lack of care."

LORD ONSLOW.

Lord Onslow, who feels it his duty in view of the Budget to sell a considerable portion of his estates, is the gentleman of correct and conventional appearance who occupies a chair with a table in front of it in the middle of the House of Lords floor. On certain nights he rises from time to time, places his fingers on the table, and mutters something not very intelligible to the spectators, thereby signalising that fact that he is Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords. In former days he was Mr. Chamberlain's assistant at the Colonial Office, where he won, as we have been told, golden opinions from his chief.

INHERITED VIEWS.

Lord Onslow, though he hints at extensive dismissals of workmen from his estates. will have nothing to do with the idea that the Finance Bill should be rejected by the House of Lords. This may well be due to hereditary influence, for there heve been three Speakers among his ancestors, the last of them being the celebrated "Mr. Speaker Onslow" who presided over the House of Commons through five successive Parliaments, from 1728 till 1761, and who was an inflexible champion of the House against the encroachments of the House of Lords. This Mr. Speaker Onslow appears to have had a good deal of the dryand unexpected wit which characterises the present occupant of the chair, for when he was asked one day what would be the consequence of naming a member he took his questioner aback by saying, "The Lord in heaven knows." Speaker Onslow's son, who became the first earl, also interfered once in the relations between the two Houses. One night in 1770 the members of the House of Commons were turned out of the House of Lords. This Onslow, who was then a member of the House of Commons, proposed a day or two afterwards, in retaliation that the House of Commons should be cleared of all strangers, "members of the House of Lords and all."

TELEGRAPHISTS HOAX.

The hoax perpetrated by the young Glasgow telegraphist, who caused the Dead March in "Saul" to be played for the death of the King in at least one Scottish church a Sunday or two ago, recalls a similar incident during the Boer War. For several weeks the special Sunday morning circular issued by the War Office had been blank, and one day it entered the head of a young Manchester telegraphist to enliven it with a little news. He added to the official bulletin "Relief of Ladysmith." As a result one country resident ordered his carriage and came to town for more details, and in one of the Derbyshire villages, the villagers enjoyed free beer at the expense of the mayor. The telegraphist's portion was a severe reprimand.

A MISLEADING TITLE.

The title of the religious body which recently met in Bury—Provincial Assembly of Presbyterian and Unitarian Ministers and Congregations—has probably caused a good deal of quiet perplexity among people who knowing that there is a wide doctrinal difference between Presbyterians and Unitarians, wonder why they should seem to be joined together in one organisation. The truth is, of course that they are not joined at all, and the title Presbyterian and Unitarian has an accidental historical origin. In 1662 2,000 Presbyterian divines left the Church of England, not being able to comply with the Act of Uniformity. The Toleration Act was passed in 1689, and a large number of English Presbyterian chapels were founded. These English Presbyterian congregations were originally orthodox in their beliefs, but their churches were founded with "open" trust deeds—that is, without doctrinal clauses—and were congregational in government. There was therefore nothing to check liberalising tendencies in theology among these English Presbyterian congregations, and that was the development which actually took place and ended in Unitarianism.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

MISS HORNIMAN AND HER WORK.

Theatre-goers everywhere are greatly indebted to Miss Horniman for the excellent repertoire company which she has brought to the Coronet Theatre, writes our London correspondent for its effect upon our drama generally is certain to be beneficial and far-reaching. In an interview the other day, Miss Horniman gave some interesting details about herself and her work. Her connection with the theatre dates from many years ago, and she was concerned with the productions at the Avenue Theatre, London, as far back as 1893, when such plays as Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man" and Louis Parker's "The Man in the Street" were performed.

HER FIRST ATTRACTION TO THE STAGE.

The story of how Miss Horniman first became attracted to the stage is an interesting one. Her people were somewhat antitheatrical, but one day when she was a child playing with her dolls, the future manageress heard two gentlemen, visitors to the house speak out strongly in favour of the theatre. Their remarks so impressed the little girl that she made up her mind there and then that the stage must be something "very wicked and interesting." After that, she used to go to plays at the Crystal Palace, and each one she saw impressed her more and more. At last, on a never-to-be-forgotten night, she went to see Sir Henry Irving in "Hamlet" at the Lyceum, and this was her first real introduction to the serious drama. From that time onward she became a fervent theatre-goer, and spent many an evening in the humble pit.

A LUCKY INCIDENT.

A great deal of Miss Horniman's best work has been done at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, "apropos" of which fact, she tells the following. One day, quite by chance, her broker came to see her, and said that he would like to look through her securities at the bank. Later on, he told her that he had discovered some that were not on his list. They had been left to Miss Horniman by her grandfather, and she had practically forgotton all about them, but they had since become so valuable that they enabled her to embark upon her enterprises at the Abbey Theatre Eventually the time came when Miss Horniman determined to make a move in the provinces in England, and she chose Manchester because she had always found its audiences very sympathetic. Her repertory companyat the Gaiety Theatre there has been a huge success, and now in London it is earning fresh laurels. Miss Horniman's plans for the future are as varied as they are interesting. She expects to produce works of Ibsen, Sudermann, and Hauptmann, as well as various English plays, some by new authors. Next Christmas, at Manchester, she hopes to give one of Shakespeare's plays, which she wants to be performed so that it will be the play and not the scenery that is "the thing," and "so that people will hear the words perfectly clearly all through."

VARIED INTERESTS.

Apart from her theatrical work, Miss Horniman has had many interests. At one time she studied painting, and she is very fond of music, which she considers the most living of the arts. Like numerous other people of cultured tastes, she has a predilection for occult study, and formerly went in a good deal for astrology. Being pressed for some of her experiences, Miss Horniman laughingly replied that she had three times sat up all night in haunted houses—and had seen nothing. Cycling, too, is one of her favourite hobbies. Besides riding twice down England, she has cycled from Verona to Munich, and has only twice been on a woman's bicycle. She is also fond of travelling, and some of her best dramatic ideas have come to her when staying in Munich and Paris. Miss Horniman's endeavours to elevate the British drama will be watched with the keenest interest by all who value true art, and she has already proved beyond doubt, that people are not so wedded to mere clap-trap and sentiment as some theatrical managers would have us to suppose.

THE TIVOLI.

The Tivoli seems to have no difficulty in keeping its position in the front rank of the "Halls." Mr. Joseph Wilson, the manager, is a man of catholic tasts, and his turns run from operatic singers to low comedians of the most rollicking kind. In this connection, writes a London correspondent; I noticed a peculiar contrast the other evening. There was Miss Clarice Howard, a young lady with a well-trained voice, who gave us an operatic song that seemed to me to be really first-class work. It was well rendered, and well acted, and was excellent in every way. She received quite a storm of applause at the finish, but the applause came from the cheaper parts of the house. The stalls and boxes were silent. The next turn was a gentleman, Mr. Dan Crawley who sang a song about painting a dog different colours. It was a clever piece of work of its kind, but not the sort of song you would associate with drawing-room melody. But the stalls and the boxes rose at him, and he had to come on and bow his applause at least five times. I make a present of this observation to the good people who are trying to elevate the masses, with the humble suggestion that they are perhaps beginning at the wrong end.

POLITICS.

Then we had Miss Daisy Jerome, a particularly fascinating young lady, who informed us that the aliens were coming in and crowding out the British working-man, and that what we wanted was Protection. I daresay she knows but I'm not an authority on these things myself. The house did not seem to follow her logic; perhaps they thought that this old-fashioned method of bidding for applause is unsuitable in these days. Certainly, Miss Jerome is an artist who can afford to win applause on her merits.

THE NELSON TOUCH.

An extremely up to-date, not to say "patriotic," turn was the sketch entitled "Nelson," written by a gentleman with the sturdy British name of Louis Cohen. It is the story of a British naval officer who gets into trouble with a German lady bearing the suggestive name of Liebmann. I did not quite follow the purport of it, but the one outstanding fact was that Lord Nelson came down from his column in Trafalgar Square in order to discuss the prospects of a German invasion, I think I understood his lordship to say that if he were running the Government at the present time, he would regard the building of Dreadnoughts by Germany as a "casus belli," and proceed accordingly. He also spoke a good word for Lord Charles Beresford and another admiral, whose name I did not catch, and then he went back to his column. Shortly after that the young naval officer found that he had won the first prize in a raffle, and naturally an event like that eclipsed everything else. The idea of the sketch is very good, but I think it might have been more skilfully handled.

THE HARMONIOUS PAIR.

King and Benson are back again at the Tivoli with their musical burlesque. Mr. King's voice is a particularly fine one, and his burlesque of the opera tenor is, if anything, too good for the occasion. Miss Benson is an actress of very high order; and when she is not joining Mr. King in a genial bit of fooling, she is singing on her own account. One of her songs is a piece of advice to the girls as to how they may best make themselves attractive to the opposite sex, and, as Bret Harte once wished to remark, the language is plain. Indeed, on one occasion the lady ventured to admit apologetically that she seemed to be going it a bit. Still, there was a daintiness about her song that disarmed criticism, and as she left the stage someone threw her a small bunch of roses, and the audience vociferously agreed that she had earned them. Mr. Wilkie Bard has a delightfully humorous song about a money-box. It is simplicity itself, but as Mr. Bard puts it, it is a work of art. Fragson, the "entente cordiale" comedian is in excellent form just now, and his entertainment is one that should not be missed.

MISS BLANCHE VULLIAMY.

Miss Blanche Vulliamy, who has just producing her "Morality play," entitled "Give Heed," at the Court Theatre is a lady of versatile gifts who has challenged criticism in more than one department of the arts. At one time she was an expert in the arts and crafts; she paints exquisitely on porcelain; she is also an accomplished dancer, and of late years has entered the realm of the drama, and has tackled that somewhat difficult "genre," the morality play. In spite of many rivals in that exacting field, Miss Vulliamy is most sanguine and hopes to impress on a frivolous public the lessons embodied in "Give Heed."

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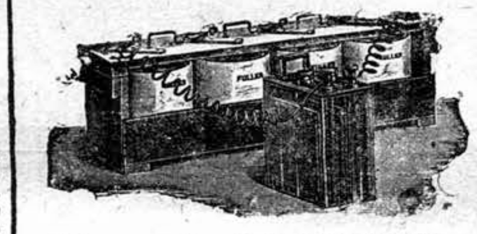

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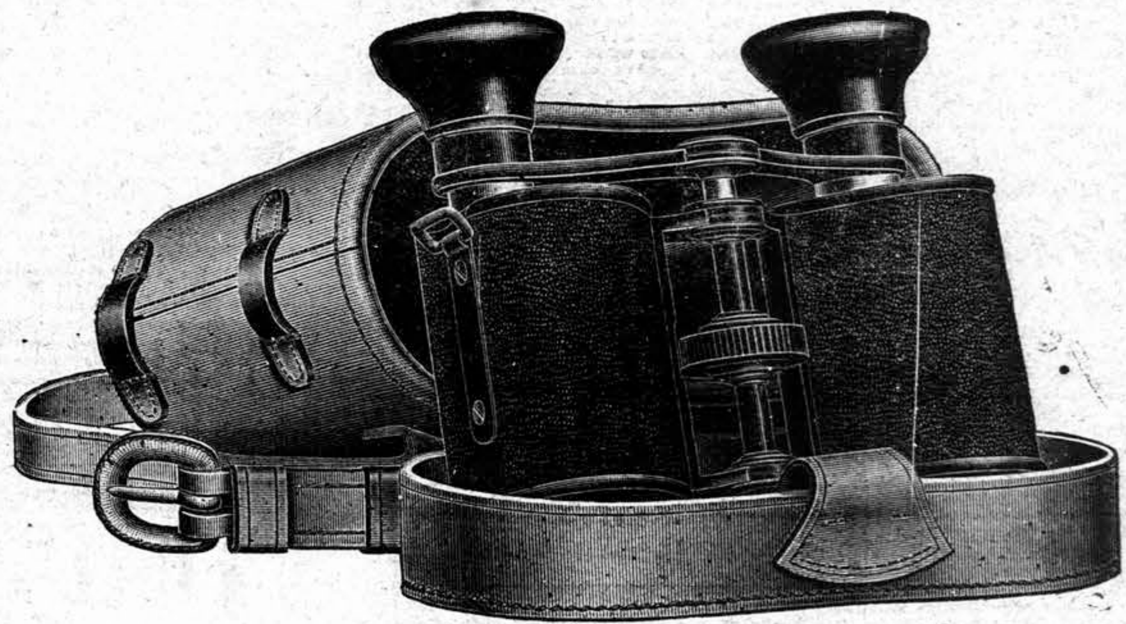

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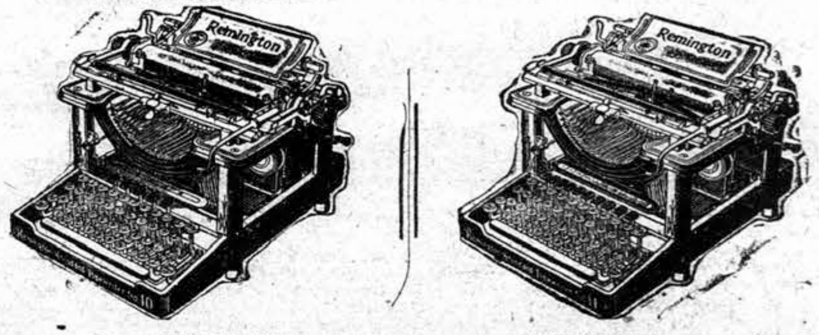

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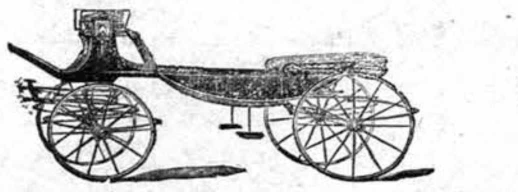

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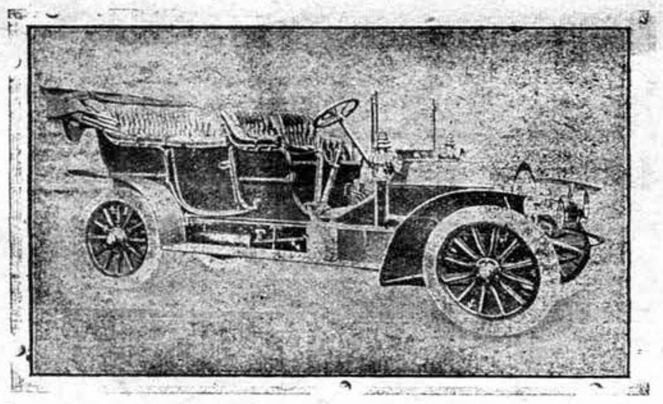

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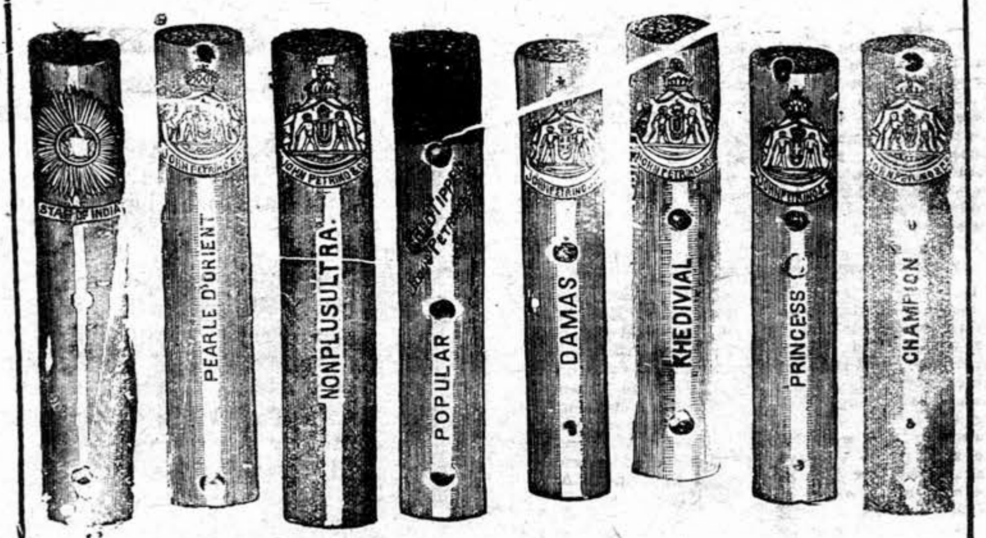

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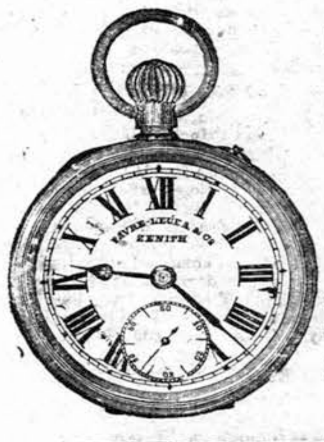

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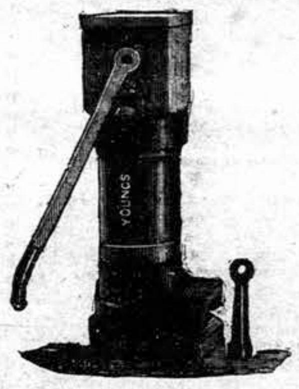

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